

MANIPULATIVE DRAWING SOCIETY

for

1859



(Y.H. Darwin)





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Anastatic Drawing Society.

M.DCCC.LIX.



ROMAN VASE FOUND AT EXETER, A.D. 1851.
HEIGHT 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES.

Anastatic Drawing Society.

THE object of the Society is to delineate remains of Antiquity; e. g. ancient Ecclesiastical, Military, and Domestic Edifices, Sepulchral Monuments, Fonts, Brasses, Stained Glass, Tiles, Armour, Dress, Jewellery, Plate, Embroidery, Furniture, Carvings, Illuminations of ancient MSS., Copies of rare Prints, Portraits, Seals, Coins, Heraldry, &c. &c., illustrative of the early and middle ages.

Supposing the Society to consist of 100 members, each subscribing 10s. 6d., it is calculated that an annual volume of 40 or 50 prints might be produced, to a copy of which every subscriber would be entitled. But as probably only some of the members would wish to contribute the requisite drawings, each contributor would have to send his or her portion of the whole number. For instance, if forty prints were required, and there were twenty members who would contribute the drawings for them, each would have to send two.

Every such contributor to be entitled to at least ten extra impressions from each of his drawings, with the privilege of having as many more taken at his own expense as he may think proper: it being however understood, that such extra impressions shall not be offered for sale, nor used for publication in other works. It is not requisite that the contributors of the drawings should draw them themselves.

The size of the Anastatic Drawings must not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $9\frac{1}{2}$, inclusive of the written names, and exclusive of the margin. The name of each subject and of the artist, and also the year when drawn, to be written within the size mentioned. The drawings to be sent to the Secretary not later than August.

Contributors who wish to colour prints taken from their drawings; must mention it to the Secretary when they send them.

It is desirable that the drawings be as much as possible of subjects hitherto unpublished; or be, at least, original sketches.

A short description of each should also be sent, from which a Descriptive List for the year will be formed.

Members doubling or trebling their subscription to be entitled to so many more copies of the work; or subscribers of a guinea may have folio copies, with the prints on tinted paper.

The Secretary to have three copies of the annual volume.

Persons wishing to become Members, and Members wishing to leave the Society, are requested to inform the Secretary as early in the year as possible. Members intending to contribute drawings should make known their intention to the Secretary not later than May; and, if possible, mention the intended subjects of them, in order to prevent duplicates being sent. They are also requested to read over the regulations respecting the drawings before they begin them, and again when they think they are finished.

Instructions and materials for Anastatic Drawing may be procured from Mr. Cowell, Butter-Market, Ipswich.

The Secretary requests to be informed of any errors occurring in the List of Members or in the Descriptive List of the Prints for the past year.

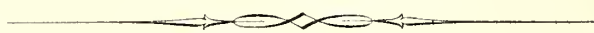
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CONTENTS.

Outer-Title. *Miss V. H. Darwin.*

Title-Page: Roman Vase. *Mrs. Beckett.*—This vase was found about ten years ago, with a number of other vessels, and a quantity of Roman coins, chiefly of the Emperor Adrian, when the workmen were excavating for a new street (Queen Street) in Exeter, under some old buildings close to the site of the City Wall, bricked up in a kind of cellar fitted with shelves, from which, behind a mass of dirt and rubbish, the articles were extracted. This relic is of the finest black clay, and as perfect in preservation as if recently made. Its height is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is now in the possession of Edward Gulson, Esq., East Cliff, Teignmouth.

I. Ancient Iron Door-handles, Knockers, &c. *Rev. E. R. Pitman.*

II. Gate-way, The Close, Gloucester. *Miss M. Pearson.*—In front of this entrance from the Square of St. Mary de Lode is the spot where Bishop Hooper was burned, February 9th, A.D. 1555. The commissioners witnessed the execution of the sentence from the window over the arch. On the place where the charred remains of the stake were found, (now in the possession of Mr. Stewart, of Barton House, Gloucester,) a small monument was erected in 1826.

III, IV. Bromeholme Priory, Norfolk. *Rev. H. Moore.*—Bromeholme Priory was founded by William de Glanvill, A.D. 1113, and by him made subordinate to the Cluniac Monastery of Castle Acre; but it was absolved from such subjection by Pope Celestine V. This house at an early period was celebrated for possessing a miraculous Cross, called The Holy Cross of Bromholm, the virtues of which attracted a number of devotees, who brought to the monastery oblations to the value of £5 12s. 9d. per annum, according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1534. The Refectory and other parts of the Priory are still standing, but in ruinous condition. The north Transept is the most perfect of the existing remains, though desecrated to the purposes of a farm out-house. The buildings are chiefly of flint boulders with free-stone dressings.

V. Ancient Domestic Utensils. *Mrs. Strickland.*—1, Bronze Tripod dug up in Hells-hole Moss, and long used as a porridge-pot by the labourer who found it when casting peats: it stands 7 inches high.—2, Bronze Tripod dug up in forming the garden at Jardine Hall in 1815: height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Many bronze vessels discovered in Scotland have been found in the draining or cutting of peat mosses, into which, Mr. Wilson says, “they may be supposed to have been thrown on the sudden flight either of the native Briton or the Roman invader.” A Tripod, of the same form as figure 2, was found in a moss near Closeburn Hall, Dumfriesshire, at the depth of five feet, the spout being finished by a snake’s head, and is now in the museum of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh. It is a form of very frequent occurrence, and Mr. Wilson says, at p. 278 of his *Archæology*,—“the decoration of the spout is such as an unprejudiced critic would be much more inclined to ascribe to British or Scandinavian than Roman art.” These Tripods are generally supposed to be Roman. Birrinswork Hill, the celebrated *Blatun Bulgium*, is only seven miles from the locality where they were found. It is difficult to say whether the spout of the present one has been finished with a snake’s head or not, as it is much worn and broken. Both these relics are in the possession of Sir William Jardine, of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire, Bart.

VI. **S. Regulus' Church, St. Andrew's.** *J. H. Gibson, Esq., M.D.*—The earliest notices we have of the ancient archiepiscopal city of St. Andrew's is derived from a tradition which tells of an incident which happened in the reign of a Pictish King, named Hungust or Hungustus, about the middle of the 4th century, and of the first introduction of Christianity in Fifeshire and the building of a Church in St. Andrew's, called *Cella Reguli*, or *Kilrule*, from the name of the principal missionary. In the beginning of the ninth century, Hungus, one of the last Pictish kings, gave a large grant of land to the Church of S. Regulus in performance of a vow to S. Andrew, who helped him to overcome Athelstane, a Saxon prince of Northumbria, who attacked him for invading his province. St. Andrew's was raised to be the seat of a Bishopric by Kenneth Mac Alpine, after his invasion and conquest of this part of Scotland in 843. The Culdee Monastery, consisting of a provost and twelve prebendaries, continued to flourish until the time of Alexander 1st, who, favouring the Roman section of the Church, granted land for the endowment of the Cathedral of St. Andrew's, the Prior and monks of which gradually supplanted the older establishment, until finally the Culdees being excluded from voting at the election of the Bishops in 1280 lost all authority and position. The old Church, as we see it now, consists of a Tower 108 feet high and a Nave. Judging from the corbel-mouldings of these, the splayed windows, the tall and narrow doorway in the west face of the Tower, as well as the mouldings of the Choir-arch, and the general proportions of the Nave, an earlier date cannot probably be assigned to these remains than the middle or end of the eleventh century. It may have been the work of Edeldred, Earl of Fife, second son of Malcolm III. who was buried in this Church, A.D. 1093, having been a great benefactor to it during his life. The small buttresses at the foot of the Tower have no doubt been a later addition. The Chancel may have been an Apse. Altogether it is an interesting specimen of Church architecture in Scotland of that date, and belongs to a sect (the Culdees) of whom we have few, if any, remains in England.

VII. **Tomb at St. Andrew's, Fife.** *J. H. Gibson, Esq., M.D.*—A few years ago, the sexton, in digging a grave some eight or ten yards to the north of the Tower of S. Regulus' Church, came at about three feet from the surface upon several large stones. They were placed in an upright position, and being disposed in the form of a box inclosed a quantity of bones. The stones are now in the museum of St. Andrew's. They seem to have formed a very early and beautiful coffin. They are of much earlier date than the present Church. Probably the remains were those of a munificent patron of the Monastery, perhaps of a King. The coffin has been sculptured on both sides, and has been inside the Church on the pavement. The first of the sculptures may have represented King Hungust's battle with Athelstane, and his vow to St. Andrew: the second, his performance of the vow, driving the wild animals from his grant of land, and civilizing it: the third, on the other side, may have shown the building of the Church: and the fourth, his death. The work is beautiful, in hard sandstone, and about an inch and a half or two inches deep in cutting. We may observe the hawking; the shoes, the plaid and the dirk, on the large figure of the king; the shield, and the two-edged sword; the monkey in the tree in the wood; and the ram, as a useful animal, left behind him. The end of the branches of the tree are knots, which are indications of the work being probably of the ninth century. At the foot of the drawing is a supposed restoration of the coffin.

VIII. **Old Berwick Church, Northumberland.** *The Rev. J. Brooke.*—The interesting remains of this ancient little Church are situated about twelve miles north-west of Alnwick, in the pretty vale of the Till. They consist of a Nave, Chancel, and small Apse. The latter is evidently of a date prior to the rest of the building, which may be of the twelfth century. The circular arches, which connect the Nave with the Chancel, and the latter with the Apse, are surrounded by short billet-mouldings; and the windows, with the exception of one on the south side of the Nave, and the Apse, which have been altered and enlarged, have all been originally round-headed. The Apse, which is rudely vaulted, has been semicircular externally as well as internally; but the outer walls have been straightened at some subsequent period, above a certain height, when two buttresses seem to have been added, and the walls bracketed into them a few feet from the ground. A fine recumbent figure, with the head canopied, and also a slab with an incised cross, curiously budding up the sides, were, with other remains, discovered not long since in clearing out the soil. Internal dimensions,—Nave 39 feet 8 inches long, by 17 feet 3 inches wide: Chancel 13 feet by 13: Apse 8 feet 3 inches, by 11 feet 10 inches.

IX. **Tutbury Castle, Staffordshire.** *Miss Blagg.*—The state of this Castle during the time that Mary, Queen of Scots, last resided there, is accurately described by Sir Ralph Sadler in his interesting papers. The building represented in the sketch is The South Tower, the entré into which was in length twenty-one feet, and in breadth eleven feet six inches: the outer chamber was thirty-nine feet long by twenty-four broad; the inner chamber twenty-five feet by nineteen: the vaults below these, which had formerly been dungeons,

were then used as store-rooms for provisions and goods. These apartments now form the principal ruins; the stone-work of the chimney-piece in the outer chamber is beautifully carved with the figures of beasts and crab-fish alternately introduced.—*Moseley's History of Tutbury*, pp. 185, 186.

X. Studland Church, Dorsetshire. *Rev. J. L. Petit.*—A specimen of Norman work that has been less altered than is usual in English remains of that period. It consists of Nave, central Tower, and Chancel, in which last a Gothic east window is inserted. The arches under the Tower are round, resting upon shafts with heavy capitals, and are enriched, chiefly on their western faces, with the ornaments of the style. The Tower compartment and Chancel are vaulted: the Nave has a timber roof. This picturesque little Church is situated at the extremity of the Isle of Purbeck, a few miles east of Corfe Castle. It is much surrounded by trees, and it is not easy to obtain a good point of view.—*J. L. P.*

XI. Tomb of Cormac Mac Culinan, Rock of St. Patrick, Cashel. *Lieut. E. W. Sandys, R.A.*—As far as the few events known of his life enable us to judge of Cormac's character and career, he appears to have been an accomplished and gentle-minded ecclesiastic, raised late in life to the stormy possession of a throne, and made evidently the instrument, during his few years of sovereignty, of some of the more violent and aspiring spirits of his order. With the exception of the simple announcement of his accession to the See of Cashel, there occurs no mention in our annals of his name till after he had ascended the throne of Munster, which warrants the conclusion that his previous life had been passed in peaceful pursuits; whilst the memorable monuments of his taste and talent which he left behind in his famous Psalter, a work illustrative of Irish antiquities, and the beautiful Chapel built by him at Cashel, which still retains his name, show that his leisure had not been unprofitably, nor without honour to himself and his country, employed. *Moore's History of Ireland.*—He was slain A.D. 908, and his tomb is placed in a side Chapel of the Cathedral, on the Rock of St. Patrick, Cashel.

XII. Temple, &c., at Hagiar Kim, Malta. *Mrs. Baillie Hamilton.*—At Hagiar Kim near the village of Crendi, Malta, are the remains of two Temples, supposed to be of Phœnician origin, and consisting of many chambers built in the same manner as the one here represented. Other ruins of a similar character are to be found in different parts of Malta and Gozo, but none are in so perfect a state of preservation. The idols and altar were found at Hagiar Kim. The images are all headless: seven were found, of which the drawings give the varieties. They are preserved in the Museum at Valetta. No. 1 is supposed to represent a female: down the back are the remains of what may have been a plait of hair. No. 4 is larger than the others, which are about 9½ inches high.

XIII. Monumental Brass to John Kellongworth, 1412. *Miss Miller.*—This was originally in Edlesborough Church, Buckinghamshire, but has been removed to the Chapel of Ashridge House. The inscription on the rose is thus in English,—*Behold, — What I have spent I have, — What I have given away I have, — What I have refused I suffer for, — What I have kept I have lost.* The brass is about two feet in length.

XIV, XV. Chapels, &c., at Heysham, Morecambe Bay. *Miss V. H. Darwin.*—According to Whittaker, Heysham takes its name from *Hesse* or *Hessa*, the first Saxon who took possession of a rock, and a small beach of fertile soil, overlooking Morecambe Bay. On this rock stand the ruins of the ancient Chapel of St. Patrick, who was considered as the Patron Saint of navigators in the Irish Channel, and whose aid was peculiarly invoked for this dangerous bay. The Chapel is only 24 feet long by 7½ feet wide. On the rock close by are six or seven coffin-shaped excavations. They were probably originally covered by slabs of stone, but these have disappeared. In a corner of the Church-yard is another ruined Chapel, built of unmortared stone, of a much more recent date, and at present occupied as a pig-stye. In the Church-yard is part of an old Cross, and a rudely sculptured stone, apparently a sepulchral monument of very early date: both sides of it are covered with sculpture.

XVI. Bridge at Orthez. *Rev. J. L. Petit.*—This relic appears to belong to the fourteenth century, and like the bridge at Monmouth, and one till lately existing at Shrewsbury, has been fortified with towers, one of which remains, though it does not exhibit much architectural character. The bridge is thrown across the Gave de Pau, a rapid and turbulent mountain stream, which rises immediately below the Brèche de Roland, one of the most remarkable points on the Pyrenean ridge, and falls into the Adour near Bayonne. The most perfect specimen of a fortified Gothic bridge remaining in France, is that of Cahors, which has three lofty towers, one at each end, and one in the centre. It is well known from photographs.—*J. L. P.*

XVII, XVII.* Cambridgeshire Swan Marks. *The Hon. Mrs. Colville.*—The parchment book from which these marks are selected is indorsed,—“These were made out the 6th Oct. in the 29th yr. of Q. Elizabeths Reign,” i. e. A.D. 1587. It is however evident that although this may be the date of the making out of the book, an earlier one was made use of in compiling it; for the first two marks are those of *Rex*, and another is that of *the Abbot of Peterborough*, which Abbey was dissolved by K. Henry VIIIth, and the episcopal see created Sept. 4th, 1541. In a hand of the 18th century is written,—“Cambridgeshire Swan Nicks or Marks;” the word *Geese* has been afterwards substituted for *Swan*. In the *Archæologia*, vol. XVI, may be seen “The Ordinance for the conservation and keeping of the King’s Swans and signets of his Lords Spiritual, and of his Commons, within the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Huntingdon, and *Cambridge*,” &c. The present book differs from most of its kind in having the swans’ bill, head, and a portion of the neck drawn, instead of merely the upper chap of the bill with the marks upon it; and the bills are here all coloured red. From such marks of appropriation originated, as is well known, the sign of “The Swan with two necks.” It is impossible to describe all the marks. Sometimes they are of an heraldic character, e. g. a shield with a bend for Lord Serape, and a Staffordshire knot for the Earl of Worcester. Generally speaking the others may be said to resemble the merchants’ marks of the middle ages. This book contains ninety-one heads with marks and owners’ names, and fifty-one without either; nine on a page, of which pl. XVII. is the first. It is in the possession of C. R. Colville, Esq., of Lullington, Derbyshire, whose ancestors’ mark is among them.

XVIII. Kiltiernan and Druids’ Glen Cromlechs. *Capt. G. T. Mowbray.*—The former of these stands upon the side of a hill, south-west of the Church of Kiltiernan, and about half-a-mile from The Golden Ball, a village six miles from Dublin. From its monstrous size and perfect condition it may be looked upon as one of the most striking monuments of its class remaining in Ireland. The covering stone, which rests upon six supporters, varying in height from 2 to 4 feet, measures in length 23 feet 6 inches, in breadth 17 feet, and in thickness 6 feet 6 inches, extreme measure. The other similar monument in The Druids’ Glen, near the village of Cabinteely, though of smaller size, is still a fine example.—See *Wakeman’s Irish Antiquities*.

XIX. Illuminations from a MS. of the 13th century. *Mrs. C. Gresley.*—The *Codex Justiniani* from which these drawings are taken is in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield Cathedral, some account of which will be found in the volume of the A. D. S. for 1858, No. XVII.

XX. Tympanum, Ribesford Church, Worcestershire. *Miss F. M. Gresley.*—Two Ribesfords are mentioned in the Conqueror’s Survey among the sixteen berewicks belonging to Kidderminster. The first of these is supposed to have been the place where the parish Church now stands. It was waste in the king’s demesne. We read in Heming’s Chartulary, p. 256, that Ribetford had formerly belonged to the Church of Worcester, that the villains of the Manor were bound to furnish wears and nets for catching fish, and proper implements for hunting. First the Danes, and afterwards Turstan a Flanderkin, took it from the Monastery, and it was never afterwards restored. This tenure was adapted to their situation between the Forest of Wire and the Severn. The plenty of game formerly here might be alluded to by the Saxon [Norman] sculpture over the north Porch, where is represented an archer, who at one shot kills a salmon and a deer. I wish this Porch had been engraved among the Saxon buildings.—*Nash’s Worcestershire*, vol. II., p. 270.

XXI. Butter-Market, Dartmouth, Devonshire. *Mrs. Spode.*

XXII. Knife and Fork of Prince Charles Edward, &c. *Mrs. Strickland.*—1, Supposed to have been used by him when he rested at Dumfries in December, in 1745. The handles are silver, twisted, and ornamented with roses, tulips, and forget-me-nots. On the head of each is a lion.—2, Adder-beads, of dark blue glass, found in Cornockle Moor, Dumfriesshire. See *Wilson’s Archæology*, p. 304.—3, Flint arrow-head, found on Red Hall Farm, Dumfriesshire.

XXIII. Rood-Screen, Edingtonthorpe, Norfolk. *Rev. H. More.*—Norfolk is peculiarly rich in painted rood-screens. The proximity of this county to the Low Countries has been suggested as a possible explanation of the frequency of such screens. Indeed, it has been thought (by Mr. Dawson Turner) that traces of Flemish art are discoverable upon some of them. On that at Edingtonthorpe the predominant colours are red and green of various shades: the draperies of the Saints being red on a green ground, and vice versâ, on alternate panels. The background is powdered with gold roses and fleurs de lys; and each figure is crowned with a nimbus of gold, the canopy above being white. The open tracery in the upper part of the screen is red, with the under surface of the cusps white. The shafts are painted in spiral bands of black and white alternately.

XXIV. *Initial Letter, c. 1539. Miss M. Gresley.*—The MS. in which this letter occurs is described under No. XXV. The general design, foliage, scroll-work, and interlacing pattern are good, but the figures are ill-drawn. A nude youth sitting in a canopied car, drawn by two horses, presents an arrow to a cupid with an unstrung bow, who is flying down to receive it. A still larger initial letter precedes this, comprising a portrait of King Henry VIIIth and the royal arms with supporters and the garter.

XXV. *Abbey of S. John Baptist, Colchester, Dec. 1st, 1539. Miss M. Gresley.*—"The abstracte or brefe declaration of all and singular Lordshippis manners landes tenements Woodes personagis pencions and all other possessions aswell spirituall as temporall apperteignyng vnto the late attaynted monastery of Colchester surueyed by Richard Pollerd and Thomas Moyle esquiers generall Surueyers of the Kingis landes according vnto the othes of the Tenautes of euery of the sayde Lordshippis Manners landes and tenementis as in a perticuler booke of suruey wherin euery tenaunts name landes and sommes of money ar at large declared manyfestly it doth appere, that is to say," &c. Such is the commencement of the skin of parchment at the head of which stands the drawing here copied. The person on horse-back with a sceptre in his hand, preceded by a trumpeter, attended by a spearman, and before whom the people kneel, can be none other than King Henry VIIIth, or his commissioner, taking possession of the "attaynted" monastery of Colchester. The last abbat of St. John's was John Beche, "of whom," says Willis, "I know nothing farther, than that he was one of the three Mitred Parliamentary Abbats (the two others being those of Glastenbury and Reading,) that had courage enough to maintain his conscience, and run the last extremity, being neither to be prevailed upon by bribery, terror, nor any dishonourable motive, to come into a surrender or subscribe the king's supremacy; on which account being attainted of high treason, he suffered death at Colchester, and was hanged there December 1, 1539." (*Mitred Abbies, vol. I. p. 57-8.*) In the distance in the drawing is seen the execution of Abbat Beche. The MS. is in the possession of Mr. Finney, High Street, Leicester.

XXVI. *Fountains Hall, Yorkshire. J. H. Gibson, Esq., M.D.*—This place is not a bad example of Church lands remaining but for a short period in lay hands. "I beg posterity to take notice," said Archbishop Whitgift to Queen Elizabeth, "of what is already made visible in many families,—that Church land, added to an ancient inheritance, hath proved like a moth fretting a garment, and secretly consumed both: or like the eagle that stole a coal from the altar, and thereby consumed both her young ones and herself that stole it." King Henry VIIIth sold the site of Fountains Abbey to Sir Richard Gresham, father of the founder of the Royal Exchange, in 1540. In 1597 the Greshams sold it to Sir Stephen Procter of Warsell, who pulled down the Abbat's House and built Fountains Hall, now in the same state nearly as when he finished its yew hedges. At his death in 1623, his widow sold it to Sir Timothy Whitingham. Two years afterwards it belonged to Humphrey Wharton of Gillingwood, who sold it, in 1627, to Mr. Ewens of South Cowton, whose daughter carried it by marriage to the Messengers of Newsham. In 1768 Mr. Messenger sold it to Mr. Aislabie of Studley, the grandfather of Miss Lawrence the late possessor, who left it to the Earl de Grey, the present proprietor.

XXVII, XXVIII. *Clayton Manor House and Church, Somersetshire. A. S. Ellis, Esq.*—The Manor House was formerly the residence of the Arthurs, a family who held it from the reign of King Stephen to that of King James Ist. It was most probably built by Richard Arthur, temp. Hen. VI, (1422—1461,) who married Alice, daughter of James, lord Berkeley; the arms of Arthur, *gules, a chevron between 3 clarions, or* (Burke,) impaling Berkeley, occupying a panel over the entrance arch.

The Church is dedicated to S. Michael, and has a lofty situation. The general style of the building is transitional, between Early English and Decorated; but not without some Perpendicular additions and alterations.

XXIX. *Hepburn Tower, Northumberland. Rev. J. Brooke.*—There are few historical records of this building. It has, however, an interest, from having been the residence of "The Lord of Hepburn," as recorded in the old Border Ballad of that name. It is also an excellent specimen of the Border or Peel Towers, the remains of so many of which are to be found in this district, and is situated within the fine Park of Chillingham Castle, in which the herd of wild cattle, descendants of the indigenous white breed, still exist in their native purity. The Tower, called by the common people "The Old Bastille," is an oblong square, 54 feet in length at the sides, and 36 at the ends, the latter terminating in double gables. The lower part forms one large room, vaulted rudely over, with one square-headed window at the west end, the walls being nine feet thick. Into this the cattle were driven for safety, on any occasion of a raid from the troublesome neighbours. The story above, the walls of which are only six feet thick, was evidently divided into two or more apartments, and was approached by a circular staircase on the south side, 9 feet in diameter, and projected slightly beyond the face of the outer wall, but now broken through as seen in the sketch. The entrance to this was within the

thickness of the wall, from the outer passage to the lower room. There appear to have been dormitories in a still higher story within the gables, but how approached does not appear, as there are no traces of any staircase: possibly by a trap-door and ladder. The view in the sketch is taken from the south side, and comprises nearly the whole of the Tower. The hill beyond, called Ross Castle, from its having an ancient vallum round the summit, is also within the precincts of the Park.

XXX, XXXI. Netley Abbey. *W. J. Gillett, Esq.*—The Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu in the New Forest having greatly flourished, they despatched a new colony to the Hampshire side of Southampton Water and there founded, A.D. 1239, Netley Abbey. This society was never a large one, and at the dissolution consisted of the Abbat and twelve monks. Afterwards the buildings were partially converted into a private residence, and were greatly disfigured by brick-work, kitchens and various offices being built within the Church. Of the two sketches, No. XXX is from the Cloister Court, which is about 114 feet square. The north side of the square is formed by the south side of the Church, having a triple window, with the centre light higher than the other two and having a trefoiled head. On the east side is the west wall of the south transept, which consisted of two bays, the two windows being seen high up in the wall. They are of fine proportions and of large size. No. XXXI is a sketch of the Chapter House, (not of the Sacristy, as written on the drawing). It is one of the most beautiful parts of the Abbey, the shafts being of Purbeck Marble, and the mouldings throughout remarkably fine. A door led from hence into the Sacristy: it is of much richness, and in a better state of preservation than most of the other portions.

XXXII. Room in a Farm House, Armingland, Norfolk. *Mrs. Hudson.*—This was formerly a residence of the Bacon family.

XXXIII. Cathedral of S. Magnus, Kirkwall. *Mrs. Baillie Hamilton.*

XXXIV. Percy's Cross, Northumberland. *Rev. J. Brooke.*—This stands on Hedgeley Moor, where on April 25th, A.D. 1464, 3 Edw. IV., Sir Ralph Percy led his followers, single-handed, against John Neville, Lord Montacute, who commanded the Yorkists, having been deserted by his comrades Lords Hungerford and Ross. His defeat was decisive, and he, with most of his men, was slain. The last words which fell from his lips,—“I have saved the bird in my bosom,” expressive of his fidelity in keeping his pledge to King Henry IVth, passed into a proverb. The spot where he received his death-wound is marked by two stones, 25 feet asunder, the space he is said to have bounded in the agony, and thence called “Percy's Leap.” A short half-mile from this is “Percy's Cross,” the subject of the present sketch, marking the spot where he died, and distant from Alnwick about 12 miles. The shaft, which having lost the summit is barely 9 feet high, is sculptured with the Percy arms, viz. on the west side, 3 crescents charged with a double manacle, and 3 lucres beneath. There are also larger lucres on all the sides, placed vertically, with the crescents repeated.

XXXV. Blackmoor Manor-House and Chapel, Somersetshire. *A. A. Clarke, Esq.*—The picturesque Manor-House and Chapel of Blackmoor is another of those numerous and interesting specimens of Somersetshire Domestic Architecture which form such a pleasing feature in the county, and is situated off the road in a pretty rural district between Bridgewater and Stowey, in the Western part of Somersetshire, and near the pleasant village of Cannington, the birth-place of Fair Rosamond. The Chapel forms the principal part of the group, and possesses a carefully preserved piscina, and two richly adorned niches in the Eastern wall, but no traces of the Altar remain. The Rev. J. L. Petit, author of *Architectural Studies in France*, says,—“I do not think I know a county in England possessing so many interesting specimens, and in so great variety, both of Ecclesiastical, Monastical, and Domestic Architecture, as Somersetshire; and these combined with a striking and somewhat uncommon kind of scenery. It is a county that deserves careful illustration.”

XXXVI. Old Church and Tomb, Dungleigh, co. Londonderry. *The Lady Heygate.*—The earliest mention of this Church is in the Calendar of the O'Clery's, A.D. 678, (see Reeves on Runiate Cotton's Visitation.) A Priory of Augustine Monks connected with this Church was founded about the year 1100. The ruins of the Church consist of a Nave and Chancel, communicating by a lofty semi-circular arch, apparently of more modern date than other parts of the Church. Within the Chancel, at the south side of the Altar, is the tomb of Covey-na-gall, i. e. Covey of the Stranger, Lord of the tribe of the O'Cahan's. His death and the erection of his tomb may be fixed about the middle or towards the latter end of the 14th century. His family held possession of the surrounding country until the confiscation by K. James Ist in 1607. The Tomb is altar-shaped, and is placed in a recess of the south wall. At the height of two feet from the ground is a

large slab, on which reposes the effigy of an armed warrior. Other slabs, with small upright figures carved in relief, support the superincumbent one. Above the Tomb a pointed arch, nine feet high, with sculptured ornaments in quatre and trefoils, completes the structure, of which enough still remains to shew the beauty of the design, and the skill with which it was executed.

XXXVII. Reignac. *Rev. J. L. Petit.*—Reignac in the south of France is one of the churches peculiar to the district of which Angouleme forms the centre. They are mostly of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, have central Towers, and are roofed with stone throughout. The compartment under the Tower is generally covered with a hemispherical dome on pendentives: the roofs are more commonly vaulted, without lateral cells,—that is, of the description called barrel roofs. The section is sometimes a pointed arch, as in the present instance, sometimes round. In both cases it has transverse ribs or arches at certain distances. The Nave however is sometimes roofed with a series of domes, as in Angouleme Cathedral. The Chancel, when unaltered, is generally apsidal, and enriched with arches on shafts. The Tower has sometimes more enrichment than in the example I have given, and is occasionally crowned with a conical Spire encrusted with an ornament resembling a fir-apple.—*J. L. P.*

XXXVIII. Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire. *Mrs. Spode.*—King Edward the Martyr became a hermit at this place. In the reign of Edgar, Ailmar Earl of Cornwall began to erect a noble Abbey here, which he completed, A.D. 987, for Benedictine Monks, and dedicated to SS. Mary, Peter, and Benedict. It was plundered by King Canute, but was afterwards restored, and flourished until the Dissolution of Monasteries by King Henry VIIIth.

XXXIX. Druidical Circle on Penman Mawr, North Wales. *Mrs. Wilmot.*

XL. Kingston House, Bradford on Avon. *Mrs. Beckett.*—Some account of this fine Elizabethan Mansion has already been given in the volume of the A. D. S. for 1858, Nos. I, II.

XLI. Rapier, Knife, and Seal, found in Kingston House, Bradford on Avon. *Mrs. Beckett.*—The Rapier was found during the restoration of the house, concealed under the floor of the attic. The scabbard adhered so tightly that it was impossible to avoid cutting it open: this difficulty seemed to have arisen from two large drops of some moisture on the blade, which occasioned a deep rust. At the same time, behind the plaster of the attic, were found two pieces of cloth, the size of an ordinary towel, which had clearly been secreted there, with every appearance of having been saturated with blood. The house was one of the principal mansions in the neighbourhood in the troublous times of the Great Rebellion, and therefore it is not improbable that it may have been the scene of political quarrels. The sword is a fine silver filagree handled Spanish Rapier with the name and residence of the maker on the blade, thus,—“Fernando Rulz En Toledo.” It is 3 feet 4 in length. Several old title deeds, bonds, and other documents were found under the same floor with the sword.

The seal is of bronze, and was found, with the knife, near the house.

XLII. Vase from Pompeii. *Mrs. Beckett.*—The height of the cup is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and its diameter, exclusive of the handles, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The figures externally are, I imagine, clad in the Roman Toga, and holding up something like Fasces. There is also a figure in the interior of the cup, at the bottom, which is represented with a Lyre, (perhaps Apollo;) whoever it may be the artist forgot his clothes before transferring his portrait to the clay. I bought the cup, with several others, many years ago at a sale of curiosities belonging to a Mrs. Stank, who, we were then told, brought them from Pompeii, and wrote a book of her researches.—*E. Quekett, Langport.*

XLIII. Monuments of Irish Archbishops. *Lieut. E. W. Sandys, R.A.*—Little or nothing is known of the figure in the Cathedral of Cashel. It is in a somewhat mutilated condition.

Michael de Tregury was a member of a Cornish family of that name. He was of Exeter College, Oxford, and junior proctor in 1434. In 1418 Henry Vth appointed him prefect of the college at Caen which that king had founded. In 1449 he was promoted to the episcopal see of Dublin, and died December the 21st, 1471. The stone upon which he is represented was placed in its present position, in the wall on the left hand as you enter the west gate, by Dean Swift in 1730, who found it under the rubbish in St. Stephen's Chapel. It originally formed the top of an altar-tomb, the sides of which were adorned with trefoil-headed arches rising from short pillars. Inscription,—*Hic est Salvator meus. Presul Metropolis Michael hic Dublinensis, Obiit m^o cccc^o lxxi die decb. xxi, Marmore Tumbatus. Pro me Xpm Flagitatis.*—*Gent. Mag. Mar. 1831.*

XLIV. Silver-gilt Chalice, S. Helen's Church, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Rev. J. Denton.*—The assay office letter upon this piece of plate marks it as having been made in 1676; and the shield of arms surmounted by a coronet engraved upon the knob, shows it to have been the gift of Theophilus Hastings, seventh Earl of Huntingdon. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Lewys of Ledston, Yorkshire, Bart., and her arms, *Sc.* a chevron between 3 trefoils *Or.*, are here impaled with the maunch of Hastings. The extreme height of the Chalice and cover is about 12½ inches. The general character of the ancient English Chalices is here preserved, but the size is increased in consequence of the laity being permitted to receive in both kinds. There is a Chalice of a similar character to this, but larger, at Lichfield Cathedral: on the base of it are engraved a coronet, a shield with the Hastings' maunch, and the date 1670. It is recorded of this Earl of Huntingdon that he restored the altar-tomb of Francis, the second Earl, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, beautified the family Chapel wherein it stands, and fitted up the Chancel of the Church at considerable expense. The reredos, the panelling against the walls, and the Royal arms and other carved work under the Chancel arch, are probably of his time. His regard for the due performance of Divine Service is testified by his stipulations with the Rev. John Lord before presenting him to this vicarage in 1693, who replies,—“Your Lordship's propositions are so faire and commendable, that I cannot but approve them, and wish they were every where observed, according to your Honour's direction; and therefore shall not myself faile in that duty which the best churches, good authority, and so great a person, enjoyne and patronize me in. Your Lordship's propositions are as follows,—that on Sundaies and Holy daies the Communion Service be read before and after sermon at the Altar. To this I assent.—Also, that at all times when there are praiers and preaching, viz. on Sundaies in the afternoon, as well as in the morning; also on lecture days, though there be no Communion Service, the surplice shall be worn in the pulpit. To this I assent.—Also, that the Churching of women bee performed at the Communion Table, as it is at St. Martin's, St. James's, and St. Anne's, in London. To this I assent.—Also, that at burials the body be brought into the Church where the Psalms and Lessons are read; and then, if buried in the Church-yard, to bee carried out of the Church to the grave. All these partieulars to be observed at Blaughterby.—These, my Lord, are what you require; and to all and every of them I declare my assent, and that they shall be truly observed by your Lordship's most devoted and obedient servant, John Lord.”—The Earl held several high offices under King Charles IInd and James IInd, of all which he was divested by William IIIrd at the revolution, and was soon afterwards sent to the Tower. He was one of the peers who protested against the Act of Settlement in 1701; in which year, May 30th, he departed this life.—See *Nichols' Leicestershire*, vol. III, pt. II, pp. 605, 619, 621.

XLV. Fire-place, South Warrall Manor House, Wilts. *Mrs. Beckett.*—This is in a large drawing-room, which was an enlargement of the old Guest-chamber, an alteration effected about the commencement of the reign of King James Ist, and probably by Sir Walter Long, the owner of the property at that time. He was M.P. for Wilts in 1592, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1602. The fire-place is much purer in its details and enrichments than most productions of the same age. A male and female figure, with Ionic caps, on either side, support a handsome cornice; and immediately above this, surmounting a basement moulding, are columns and entablature of the Corinthian order. Between the columns, and in arched recesses, are figures of Prudence, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Justice. In the centre is a figure of Pan. Two of the figures only have inscriptions beneath them. On the pedestal supporting Arithmetic is written,—

PAR IMPAR NUMERIS VESTIGO RITE SUBACTIS,
ME PETE, CONCINNE, SI NUMERARE CAPIS.

Under Geometrica we have the following,—

MENSURAS RERUM SPATHIS DIMETIOR ÆQUIS,
QUID CÆLO DISTET TERRA, LOCUSQ: LOCO.

XLVI. Refuge Cross, Walkington Road, near Beverley. *Mrs. Hudson.*

XLVII. Doorway, North Otterington, Yorkshire. *C. Barstow, Esq.*

XLVIII. Druidical Circle of Arbor-Lowe, Derbyshire. *Mrs. Wilmot.*—The temple of Arbor-Lowe, about midway between Buxton and Ashbourne, is a Circle of large unhewn limestones, surrounded by a deep ditch, outside of which rises a large and high vallum. Its situation, though considerably elevated, is not so high as some eminences in the neighbouring country; yet it commands an extensive view, especially towards the north-west. The area encompassed by the ditch is about fifty yards in diameter, and of a circular form. The stones which compose the Circle are apparently thirty in number; but this cannot be determined

with certainty, as several of them are broken: most of them are from six to eight feet in length, and three or four broad in the widest part: their thickness is more variable, and their respective shapes are different and indescribable. They all lie upon the ground, many in an oblique position. Whether they ever stood upright, as most of the stones of Druidical Circles do, is an enquiry not easy to determine. Within the Circle are some smaller stones scattered irregularly, and near the centre are three larger ones, by some supposed to have formed a cromlech or altar. The width of the ditch is about six yards: the height of the bank or vallum, on the inside, (though much reduced by the hand of time,) is still from six to eight yards; but it varies, throughout the whole circumference, which, on the top is about two hundred and seventy yards. The vallum is chiefly formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch; besides which a little has been added from the ground which immediately surrounds the exterior of the vallum, thus adding to the imposing appearance it presents to any one approaching from a distance. To the enclosed area are two entrances, each of the width of ten or twelve yards, and opening towards the north and south. On the east side of the southern entrance is a large barrow, standing in the same line of circumference as the vallum, but wholly detached from it. After several unsuccessful examinations, (the first in 1770,) it was found in 1845 to contain a cist formed of stones, containing a quantity of calcined human bones, an instrument of flint, a bone pin, a piece of spherical iron pyrites, and two urns of coarse clay. About a quarter of a mile from Arbor-Lowe, in a westerly direction, is a large conical tumulus, known as Gib Hill, which is connected with the vallum of the temple by a rampire of earth, now faint and broken, running in a serpentine direction, not dissimilar to the avenue through the celebrated temple of Abury. This barrow was investigated in 1824, and was found to contain in the centre a bed of very stiff reddish-brown clay, completely saturated with what was supposed to be animal matter, most probably arising from the decomposition of bones. Charcoal and burnt human bones were intermixed with it, and some rats' bones. A flint arrow-head, and a fragment of basaltic salt, were also taken from it. A small iron fibula, and another piece of iron, were found near the surface, indicating an interment of later date than the one consisting of the calcined bones.—See *Bateman's Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, &c., 1847, pp. 31, 64, 74, 109.

XLIX. Tomb of Mrs. Mompesson and Runic Cross, Eyam, Derbyshire. *Mrs. Wilmot.*—Near the entrance into the Chancel of Eyam Church I noticed the tomb of Mrs. Mompesson, which for some time I endeavoured to find in vain. I had taken as my guide, the description given of this burial place by Miss Seward; I therefore expected to see it 'surrounded with iron paling,' of which at present no trace remains. There is, indeed, as it now appears, no indication of its having been so honoured at any time. At the corners of the tomb are placed four rude stone pillars, or rather posts, (for they merit no better name,) and recently some lime trees, which were planted on each side of her grave, far more worthily distinguish the place where she was interred. The trees flourished, they became valuable as timber, and the sacrilegious axe had just levelled them with the earth when I first visited Eyam. The tomb, however, was permitted to remain: at one end of it is an hour-glass placed between two expanded wings, intended, no doubt, as an emblem of the rapid flight of time; and underneath on an oblong tablet, CAVE² is inscribed; and nearer the base appear the words *Nescitis Horam*. On the other side of the tomb is a death's head, resting on a plain projecting tablet; and below I traced the words *Mihi lucrum*, now nearly obliterated.—*Rhodes' Peak Scenery*, p. 39–40.

Near the entrance into the Chancel of the Church stands an old stone Cross, which, according to village tradition, was found on some of the neighbouring hills. It is curiously ornamented and embossed with a variety of figures and designs characterized by different symbolic devices; and its sides are liberally adorned with Runic and Scandinavian knots. Were the value of this antique specimen of the workmanship of former times more accurately appreciated, it might easily be made a more engaging object: as it now appears, the earth covers a portion of its shaft. . . . This Cross has suffered dilapidation from the culpable neglect of those who ought to have felt an interest in its preservation. About two feet of the top of the shaft is wanting. The present sexton of the Church, who is an old man, well recollects the part now missing being thrown carelessly about the Church-yard as a thing of no value, until it was broken up by some of the inhabitants, and knocked to pieces for domestic purposes.—*Ibid.* p. 44.

L. Long Meg and her daughters, Cumberland. *Mrs. Baillie Hamilton.*—Of the rude memorials of the early inhabitants of this island, a considerable number occur in the county of Cumberland, the largest and most complete of these is the circle of stones called Long Meg and her daughters, in the parish of Addingham, on the road from that place to Little-Salkeld. This Circle is 350 feet in diameter, and consists of stones of various kinds, and of unequal height; some above nine feet high, and others hardly appearing above the surface of the earth. On the south side, at the distance of about seventeen paces from the Circle, stands a single upright stone, eighteen feet high, from which this monument derives its name, and between this and the circle are two others of smaller size, forming a sort of square projection from the south side of the Circle.—*Lysons' Cumberland*, 1816, p. exxviii.

LI. **Inscriptions on the south wall, Chapter House, Gloucester Cathedral.** *J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq.*—Leland, in King Henry VIIIth's reign, informs us that several persons of great eminence were here buried, whose names were painted on the wall near their grave-stones in black letter, six of which inscriptions he copied. During the recent restoration of the Chapter House, three of these have again been brought to light. On the north wall, in one of the niches, by the removal of the calcareous crust, there can now be traced, though very faintly, the following inscription,—

✠ HIC IACET ROGERVS COMES DE HEREFORD.

On the south wall, in a panel or niche, in Lombardic letters in dark red,—

✠ HIC IACET BERNARDVS DE NOVO MERCATO.

✠ HIC IACET PAGANUS DE CADURCIS.

In the adjoining panel,—

✠ HIC IACET ROBERT CVRTUS.

✠ HIC IACET ADAM DE CADVRGIS.

The last two are not mentioned by Leland, but one of them is the most interesting name of all,—that of Robert Curtus, most likely a contraction for Robert Curthose, or Robert Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror. Tradition is uncertain as to his place of burial. It is said that his effigy of Irish oak used to stand before the High Altar; and that afterwards, being broken to pieces by the parliamentary army, the fragments were collected by Sir Humphrey Tracy of Stanway, who kept them until the Reformation, when they were deposited in the Chapel of the Holy Apostles, on the north-east side of the Choir. But it by no means follows that the remains of the unfortunate Duke were deposited near this monument, the effigy of which is in armour of the time of Henry the IIIrd: and therefore, taking the authority of Leland as correlative testimony, we may reasonably infer that Robert Duke of Gloucester was interred in the Chapter-House of Gloucester Cathedral.—See *Gent. Mag.*, November, 1859, p. 511.

LII. **Piscina in the Triforium, N. Transept, Gloucester Cathedral.** *J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq.*

LIII. **Nash Manor-House, East Coker, Somersetshire.** *A. A. Clarke, Esq.*—This picturesque little Manor-House is situated in a deep, sandy, and pretty hedge-rowed lane, between the pleasant towns of Yeovil and Sherbourne. It is one of those charming mediæval specimens of domestic architecture, apparently of the period of King Henry the VIth, of which so many may be found in the county, and about which no tale seems to be told, or to relate their origin: but like so many half hidden gems—many of them altogether unknown—lie singly ensconced in the nooks and corners of sunny Somersetshire.

LIV. **Arms of the King of Delhi.** *Mrs. C. Gresley.*—These were surrendered to the late Major Hodson at the time of his capture of the King, Sept. 21st, 1857.

1, is the sword of surrender, once the property of Nadir Shah, King of Persia from 1736 to 1747, who invaded India in 1739. The cipher in Persian runs thus,—

“Nadir obtained Victory by the command of God.”

2, With its sheath of purple velvet and silver, once belonged to Jehan Geer, who came to the throne in 1605 and died in 1627. The inscription on it is thus,—

“From the cloud of the Sword of Jehan Geer, greatest of Kings,
There distils in place of dew liquid fire in the day of Battle.
From his Sword torrents of fire run upon the country of his foes:
From the land it draws flames, from the water dance forth sparks.”

On the reverse,—

“May his time be resplendent by the flashing of his Sword,
With a light equal to the Sun when the Sword is displayed:
That by it he may influence his age according to his wish,
Both as regards the world and the heavens, his destiny, his throne, and his victories.”

On the back of the blade,—

“There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet.
Jehan Geer, King of the sea and land, Champion of the faith,
Lord of his age. (Shahjehan Alam Geer Shahee).”

These two swords, which are of great historical interest, have been presented to the Queen by the widow of Major Hodson, in whose possession the other arms remain.

3, Has a plain gilt handle. The inscription is,—

“ I testify that there is no God but God :
I testify that Mahomet is the prophet of God :
I testify that the lord of the faithful Ali was his son.
The property of Meer Mahomed Maseer Khan Talir.”

The Mahomedan date upon this sword is 1251.

4, Is inlaid with turquoise and rubies. The inscription is,—

“ The work of Asad Allah of Ispahan.”

5, Is a dagger, and sheath of leather embossed and gilt, found in the folds of the King's scarf, richly stippled in gold, with seed pearls running in the grooves of it.

All the Swords and Shield are of beautifully damascened steel, with the ornamentation in gold, which is partially worn away. The shield is lined with red velvet embroidered in gold.

LV. Pound's Bridge, Penshurst, Kent. *Rev. M. Vavasour.*

LVI. Powder-Flask. *Rev. J. M. Gresley.*—This was purchased at the sale of the armour at Alton Towers in 1857. It is probably of German manufacture, and of about the date 1600. It is of wood, carved on one side with arabesque work, and the other inlaid with inlaid ivory, representing a sportsman with his dog shooting an ibex, perhaps, under a tree. Other portions of the ivory have arabesque ornaments, birds, a house with a man drawing water from a well, and female stabbing herself with a sword.

LVII. Powder-Flask. *Rev. J. M. Gresley.*—This was purchased from the same collection. It is of horn, and the workmanship is coarse. On one side is inlaid a man with a shield and a knife or sword prepared to meet the attack of a wild beast which is rushing towards him. In the Meyrick Collection there is a flask upon which the same subject is represented, but the man is in armour and the beast is winged: it has the date 1603. (*Skelton's Engraved Illustrations*, &c., pl. cxxiv, fig. 6.) The metallic part of this flask for holding the charge is wanting.

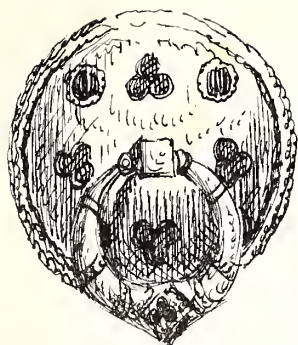
LVIII. Chapel on the Bridge, Bradford on Avon. *Mrs. Beckett.*—Aubrey, who wrote two hundred years ago, says,—“ Here is a strong and handsome bridge, in the midst of which is a little Chapel, as at Bath; for masse.” So that doubtless its object was to contain the image of the Patron Saint, and to receive at once the devotions and alms of passers by, the latter being probably given to the support of the Hospital at the bridge foot. The upper part from the parapet is comparatively modern; it may be even eighteenth century work. The lower part is ancient. The graduated corbelling is beautiful.—*Rev. W. H. Jones.*

LIX. Rectory House, Willington, Middlesex. *Mrs. De Burgh.*—This rectory was held under the Bishop of Worcester about the beginning of the seventeenth century by the family of Carr. The House appears to have been built by them in 1604, their arms occurring in the hall window with that date. Philadelphia, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Carr, jun., married John Clerke, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1660. He became possessed of the lease of this rectory, which descending to Francis Clerke, Esq., who died in 1715, was sold by his executors in 1721, to Henry Lord Paget. The Earl died in 1743, having bequeathed his interest in this estate to Sir William Irby, (afterwards Lord Boston,) whose son, Frederick Lord Boston, is the present lessee. The rectorial estate at the commencement of the eighteenth century, and for some years afterwards, was in the occupation of the Harrington family, who were succeeded by the Popes.—*Lysons' Historical Account of Parishes in Middlesex not described in The Environs of London*: 1800.

The old Rectory House was pulled down 1858, with the exception of a stack of chimnies, and is rebuilt as much like the old one as possible; having been purchased by Mr. Jackson, Oxford Street, London.

LX, LXI. Stained Glass, Fairford, Gloucestershire. *H. F. St. John, Esq.*—There are twenty-eight windows in Fairford Church all filled with painted glass. They are said to have been painted from the designs of Albert Durer, and they are certainly of his period. Both the conceptions and the execution are remarkably fine. The colours are magnificent, especially the ruby. The history of these windows is curious. They are said to have been taken by a sea-captain, named Jame, on one of his voyages, who built this Church for their reception. The portion of glass represented in plate LXI is part of a subject representing the descent of Christ into hell. The grating is set in the midst of a rock: in the foreground Christ is preaching to the redeemed spirits, while the lost spirit surrounded with flames looks on in despairing agony through the prison bars. The glass upon which this is painted is a splendid piece of streaked ruby.

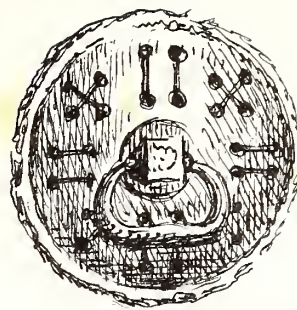
PRINTED FOR THE ANASTATIC DRAWING SOCIETY,
BY J. BARKER, (LATE HENTALL,) ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH,
1860.



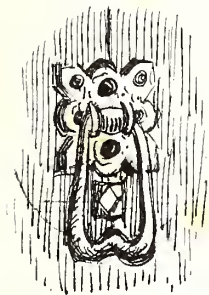
Gawsworth Ch.
Cheshire



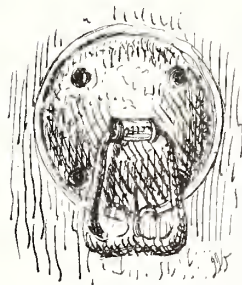
Durham Cathedral



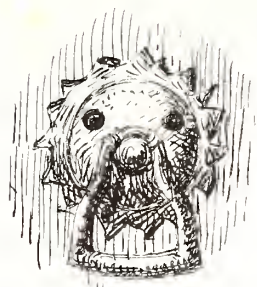
Covent Ch. Salop



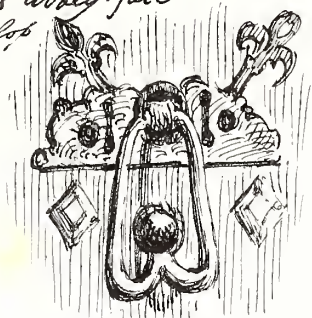
Lock of Buildwas Abbey Gate
Salop



Karto Hill Castle
Warw.



Poleshill Ch.
Warw.



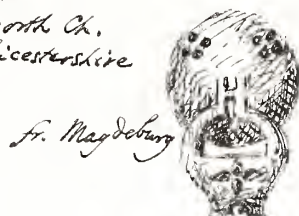
M. Bosworth Ch.
Leicestershire



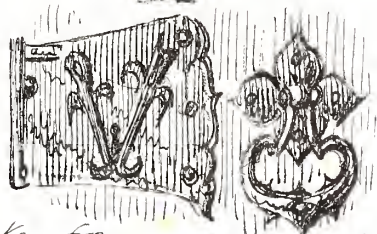
Locks High Ercal, Salop



S. Mainz Cathedral



Sr. Magdeburg Cathedral



Lock & Key from
The Weighing House - Nürnberg -
A. 1.

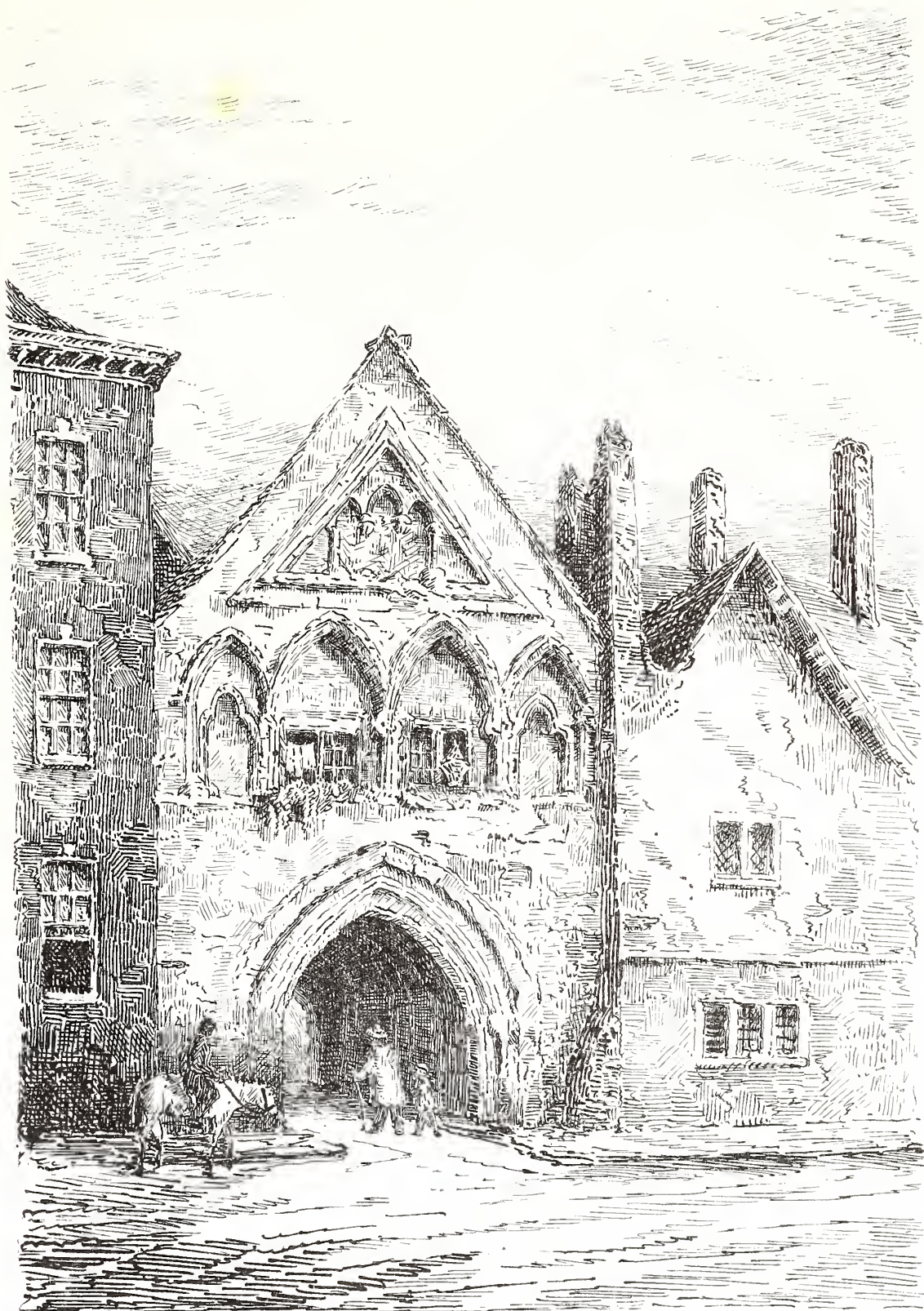
Sr. the
Mes



Leuthor
Nürnberg Cath.
P. 994

Edward Rogers Pittman J^r

Aug. 1853



M.E.R. 1859.

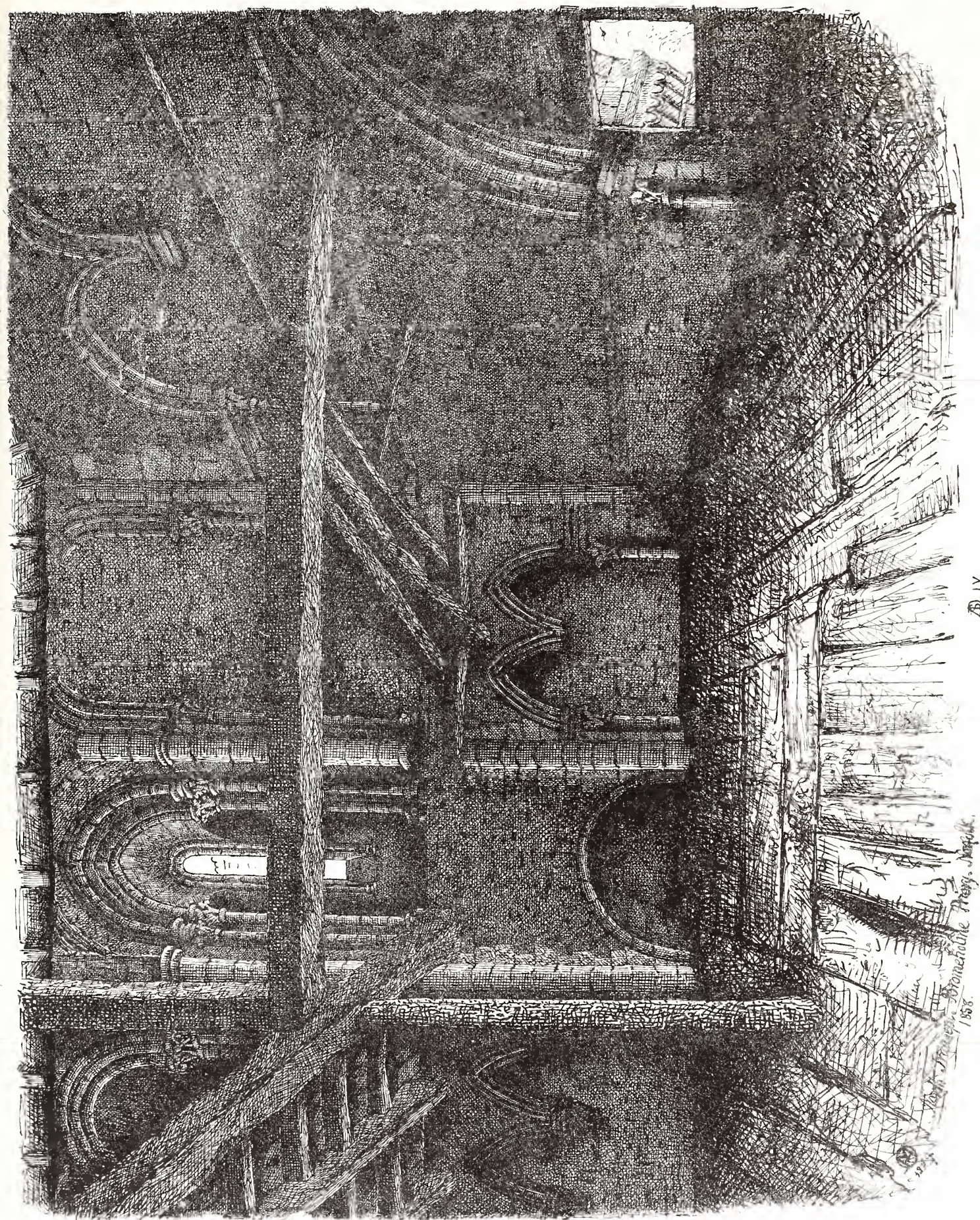
Old Gateway - - - Gloucester.

D. 11.



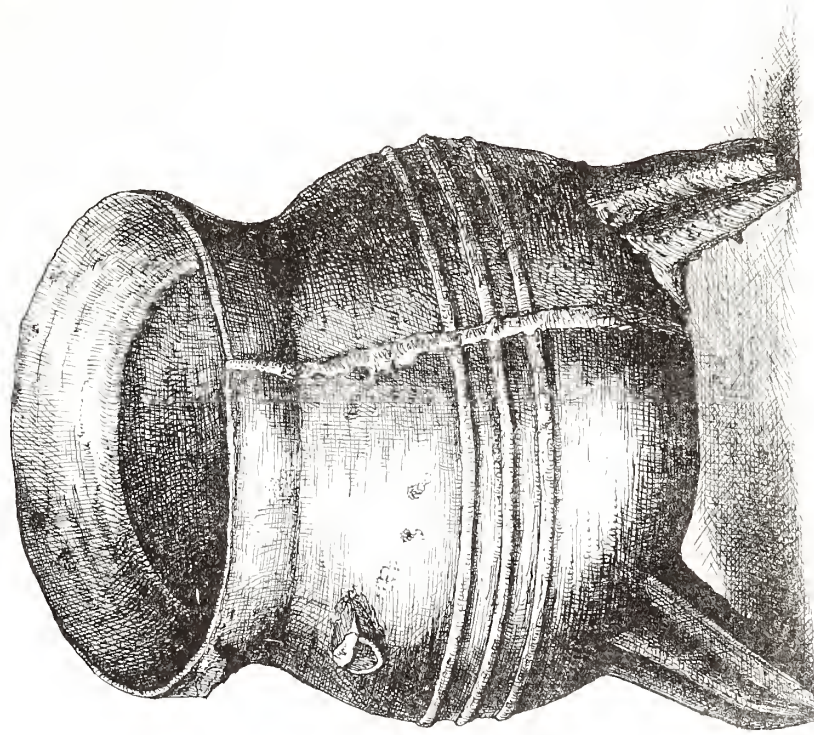
N. Transept. Bromeholme Priory. 1853.

AD. III.

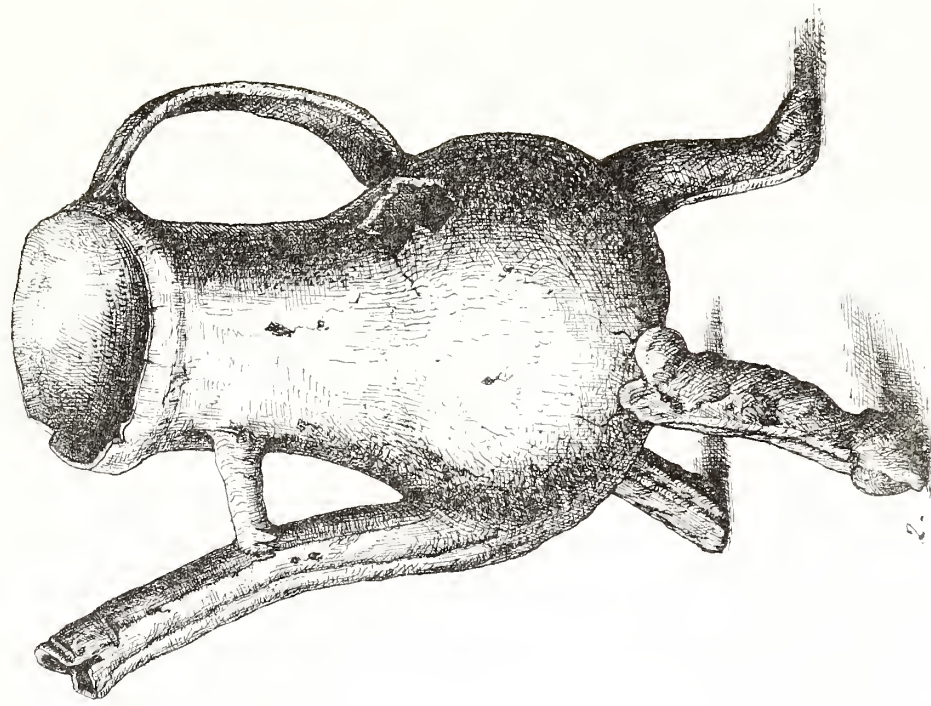


D. IV

J. H. J. 1888

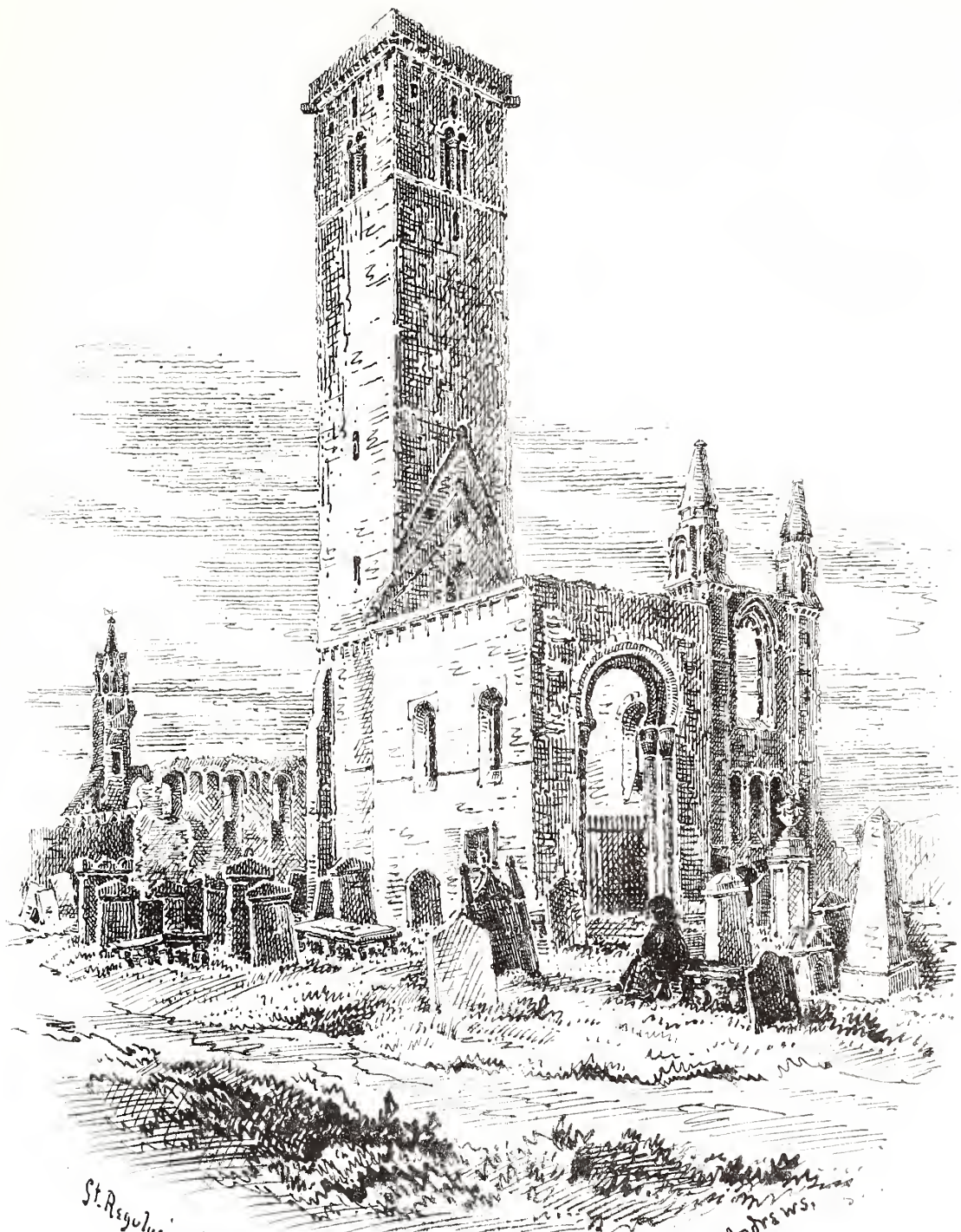


1.



2.

Antient domestic Utensils. 1859.
Pl. V



St. Regulus's church.

St. Andrews.

10  59.

AD. VI.

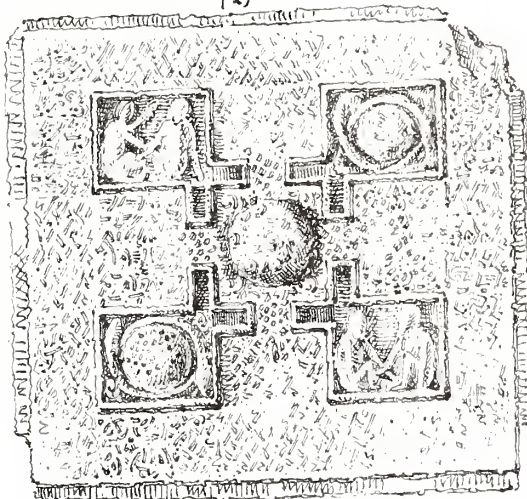
xxxxxij inches.

(1.)

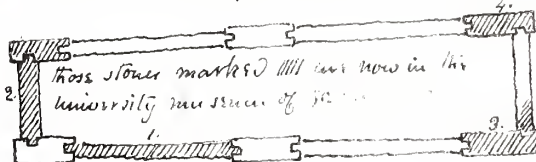


The 2. Stone of the Coffin.

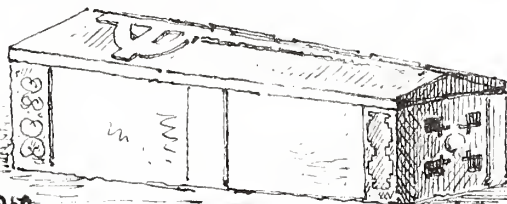
(2.)



xxviii inches



These stones marked III are now in the
University Museum of Glasgow

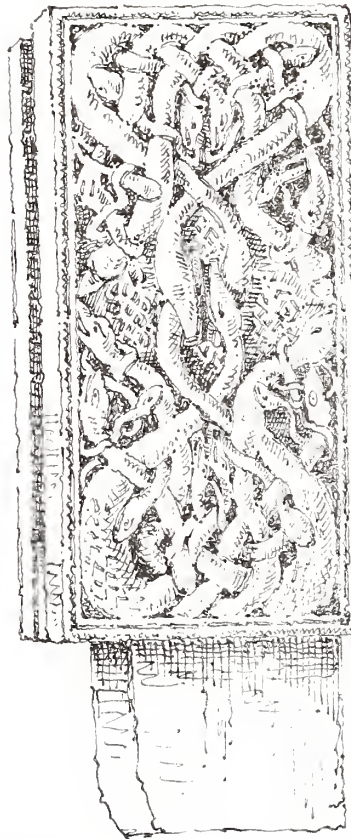


St. Andrews. 7/2. Oct. 1859.

Pl. VII.

xxvi inches.

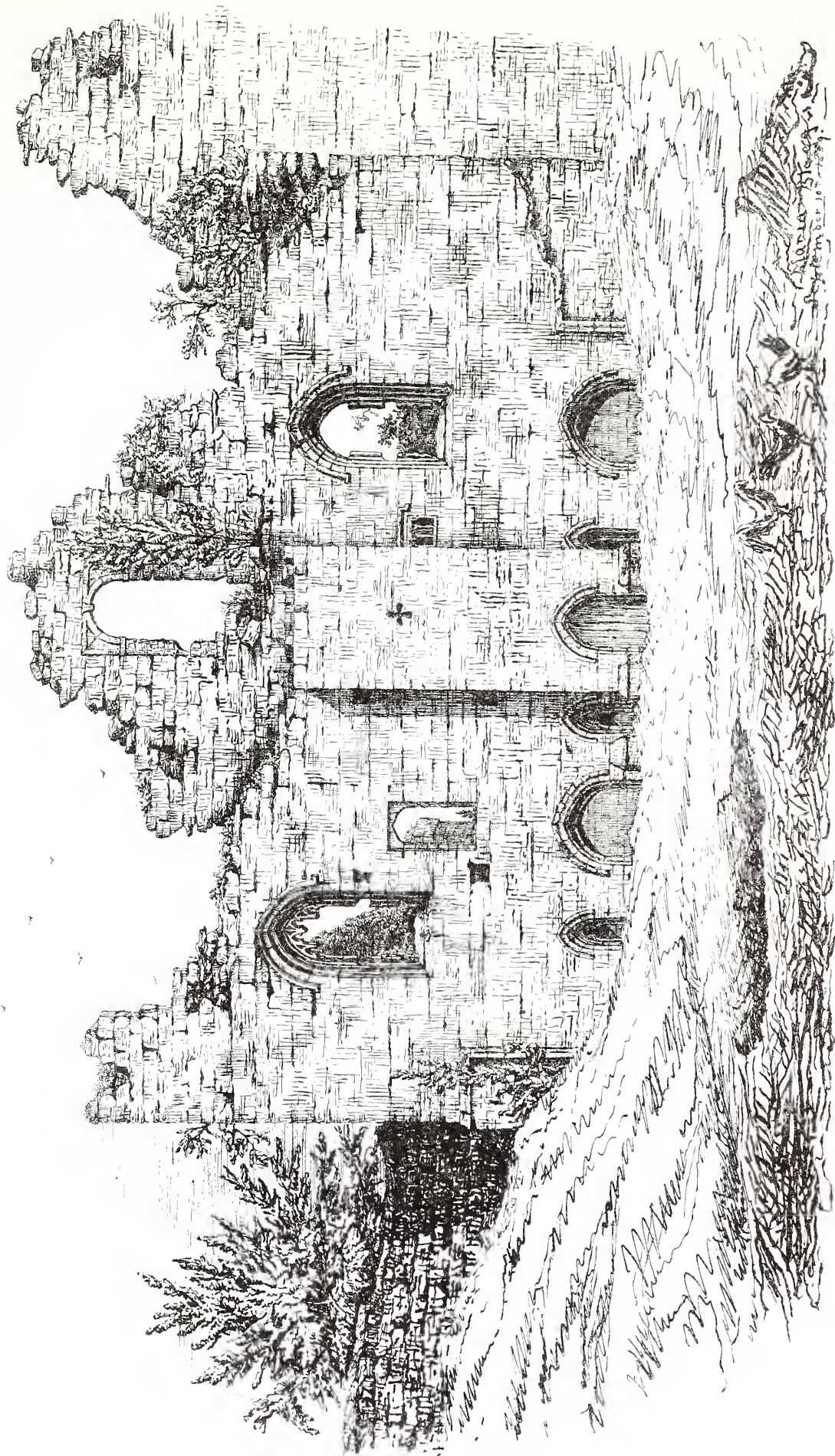
xv inches. 13'



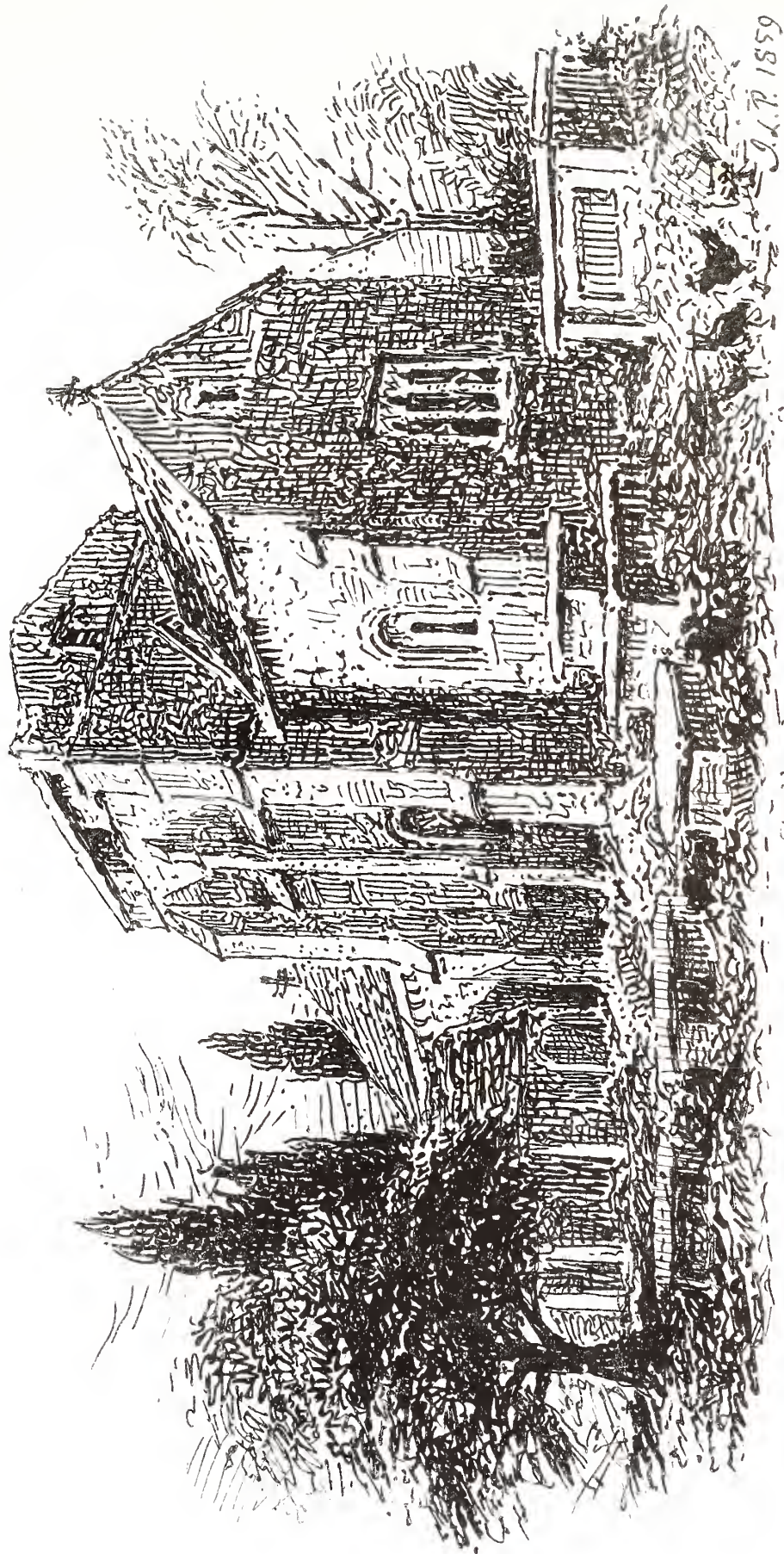
xxviii inches.

Pl.





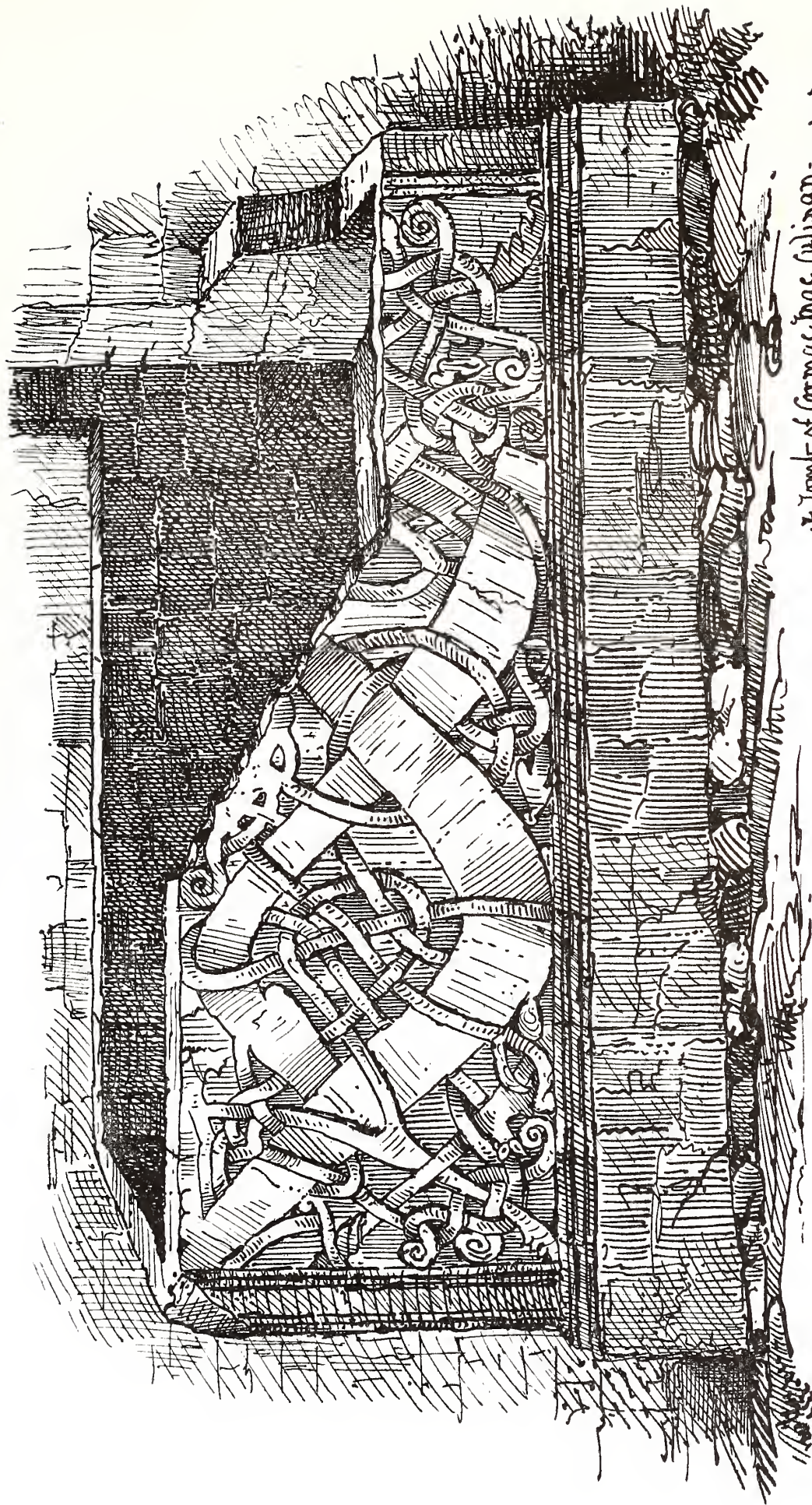
Tutbury Castle.



6581 P. 1. 1. 1.

Studland

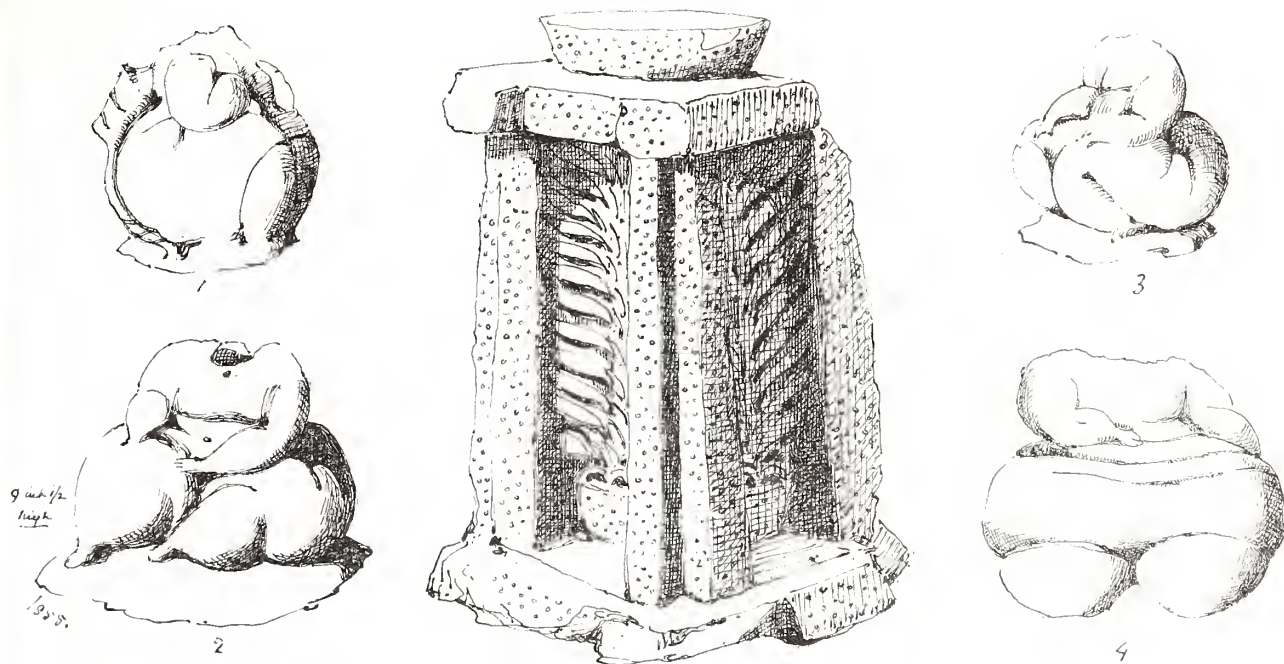
W. X



St. John of Cormac Mac (Ulster)
 King of Munster, and his son of Gadhel.
 & son of St. Patrick, Gadhel.

D. xi.

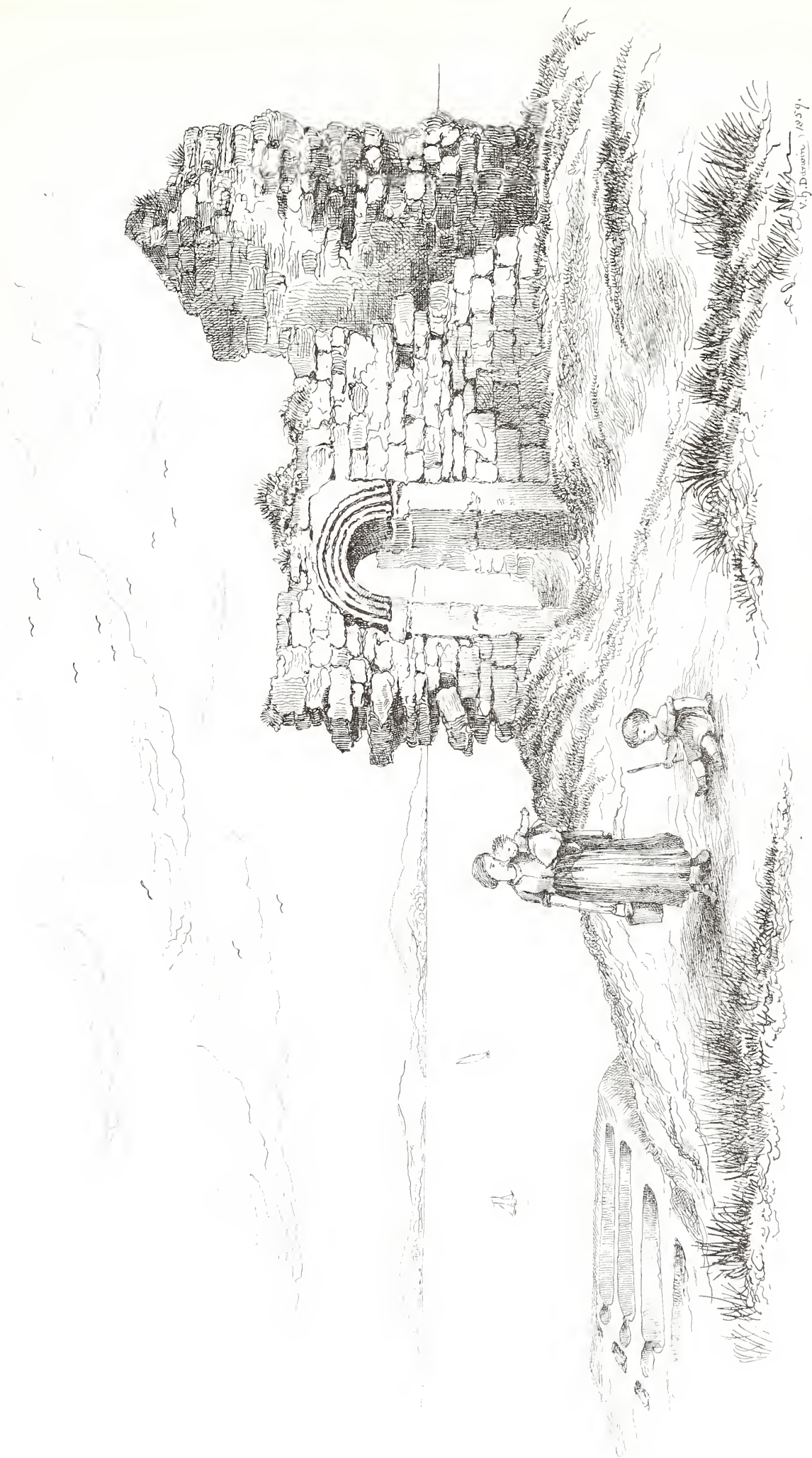
-Aug. 1859-



Principal Chamber Hagar Lim Malta.

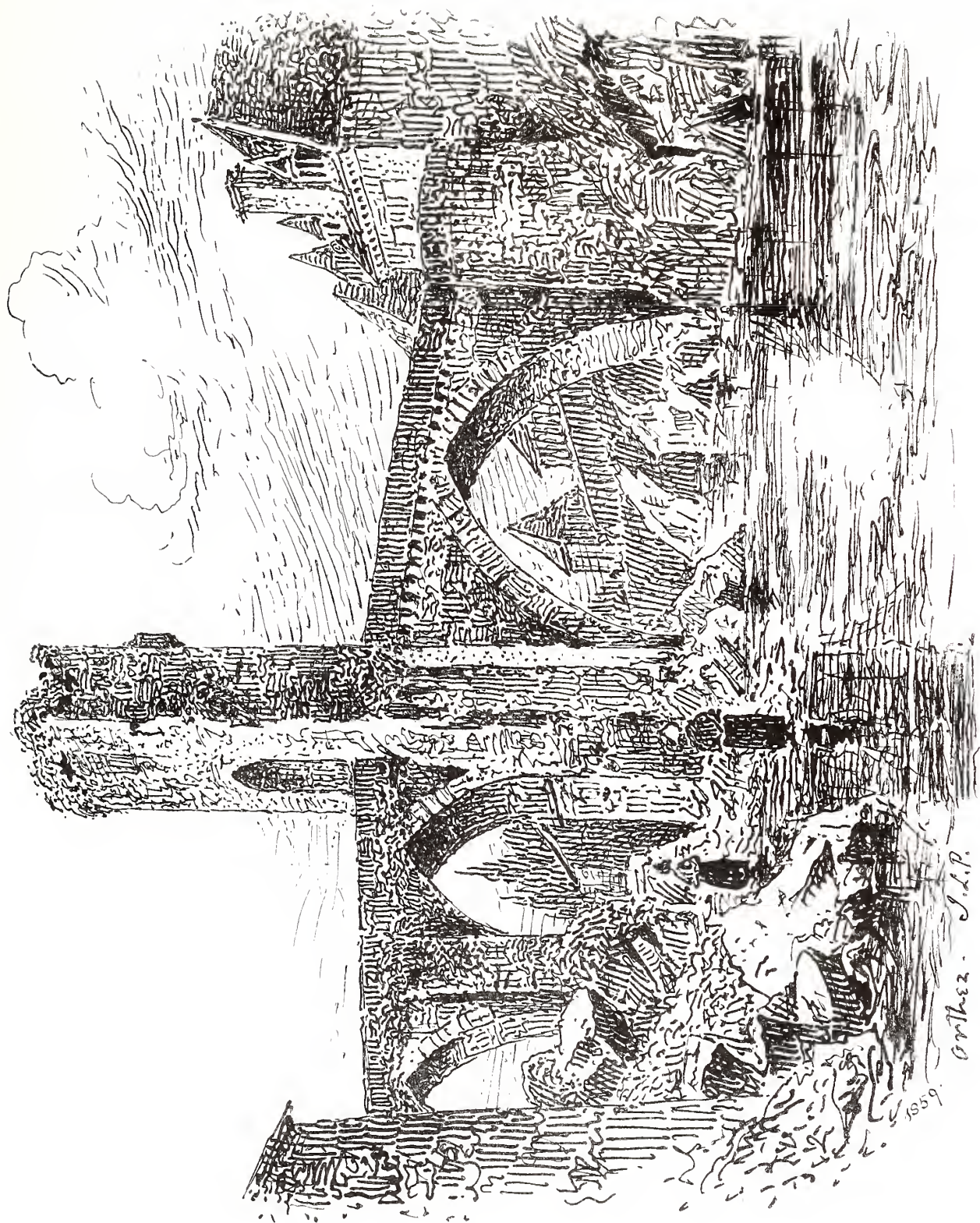
Idols & Altar found in the ruins





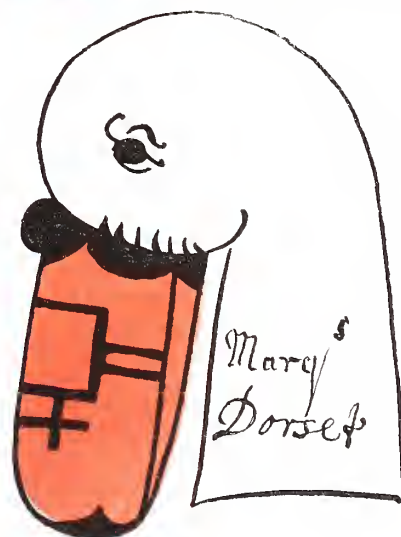
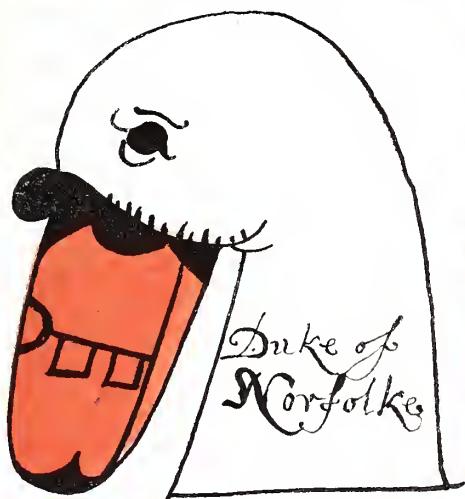
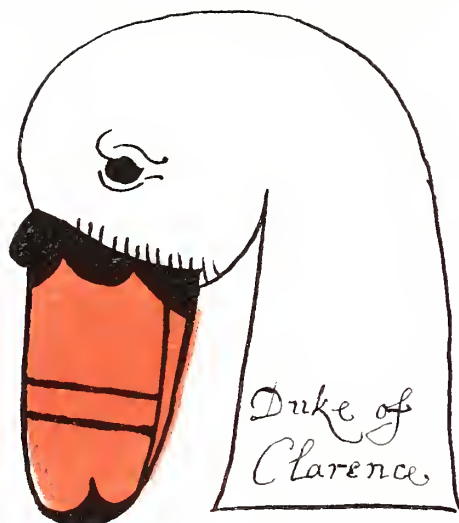
St. Patrick's Chapel. Heysham. Morecambe Bay.





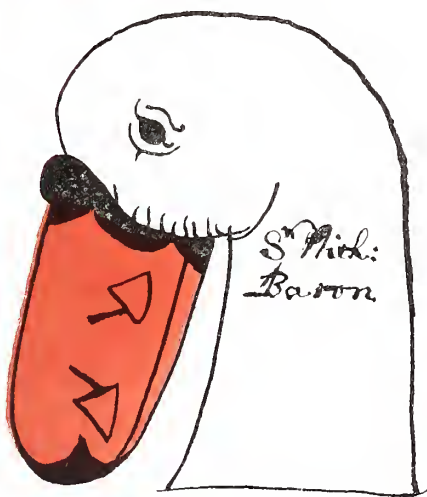
auth. J. L. P.

1859.

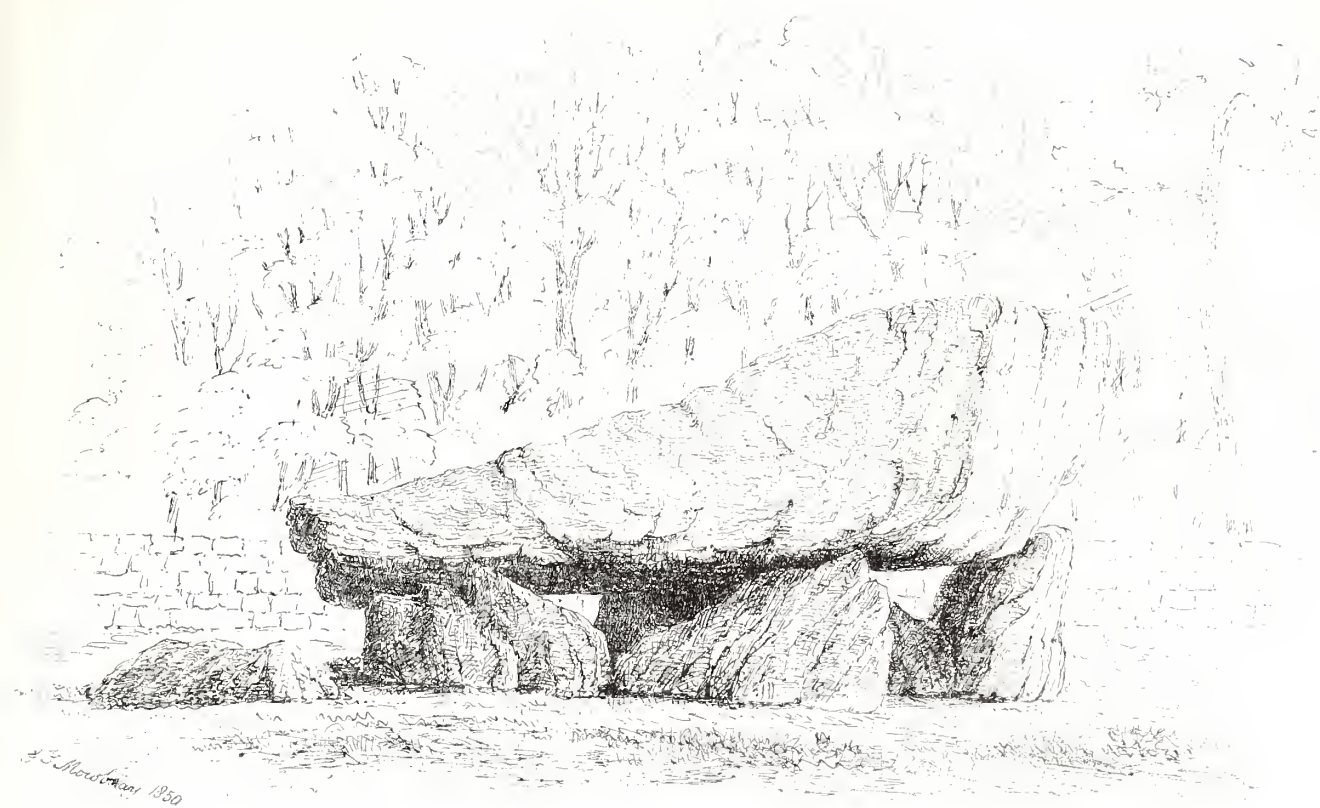


Cambridgeshire Swan Marks, 6th Oct, 29. Eliz., D. 1587.

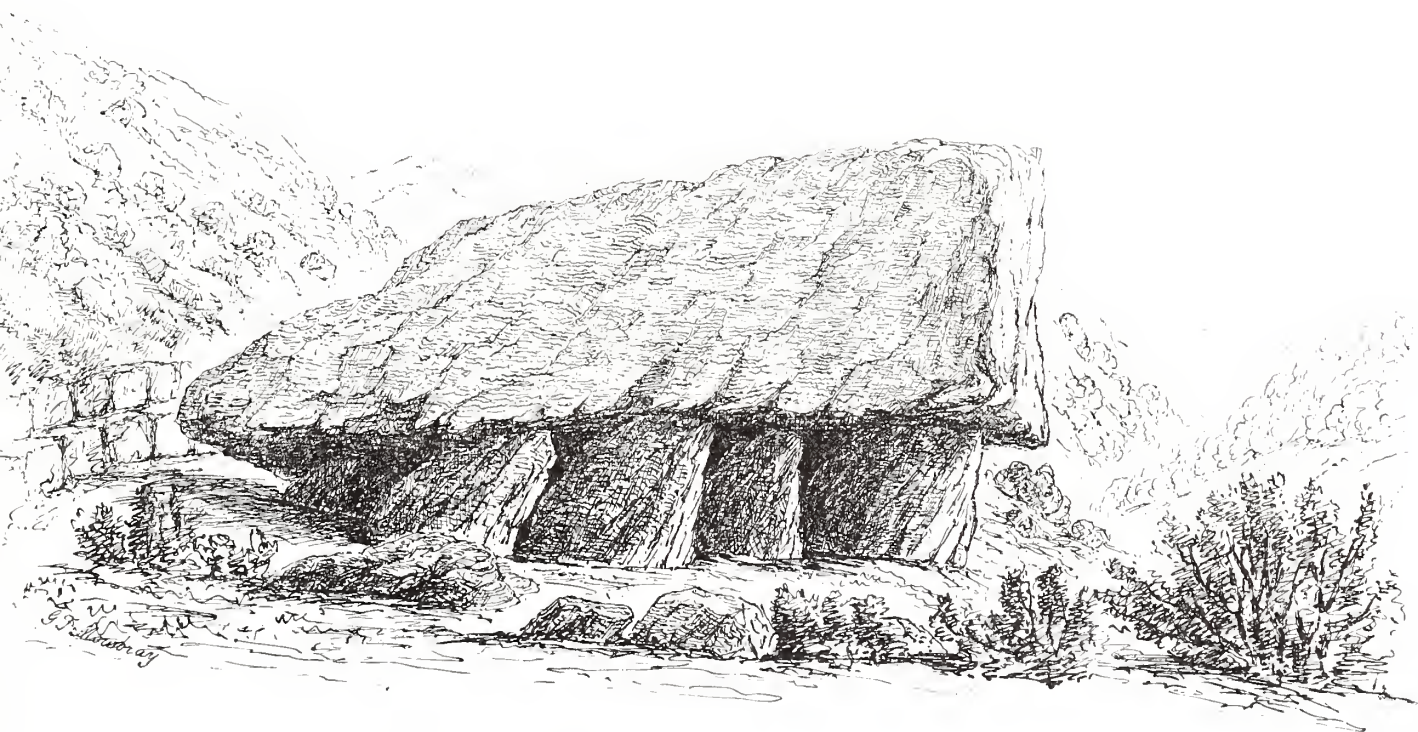
2b. XVII.



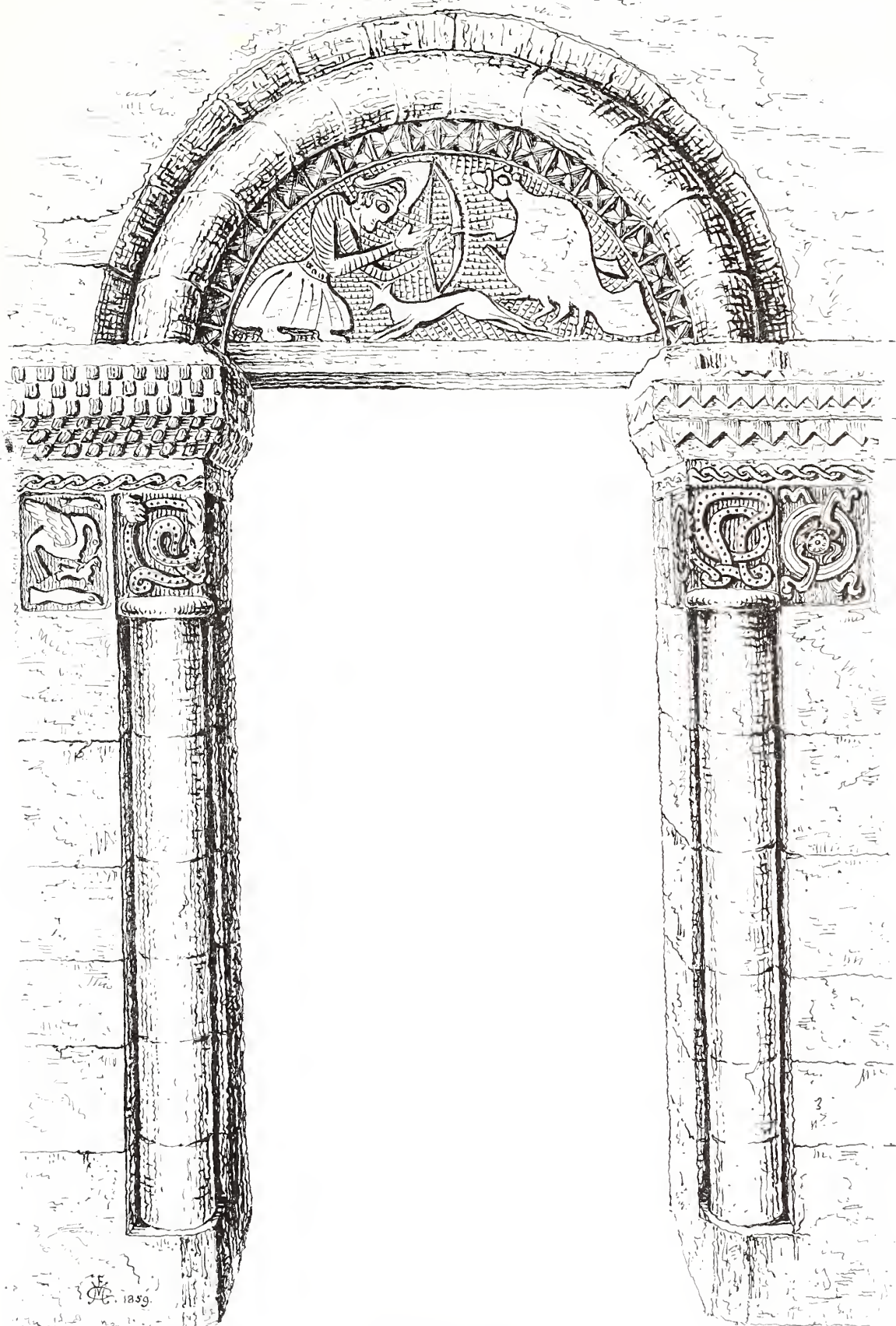
Cambridgeshire Swan Marks, 6th Oct., 29. Eliz., A. 1587.



Cromlech at Druid's Glen + Co Dublin +



Cromlech at Kilternan + Co + Dublin + 1859 +



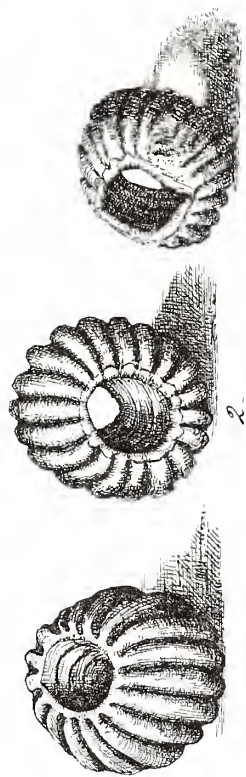
Tympanum.
Ribblesford church. — Worcestershire.



Butter Market. Dartmouth. Devonshire.

Ad. XXI.

Sketched 30th October 1884.
Helen Knapp 1884.



2.

Alder Beads, Wincobles Moor, Dumfriesshire.



3.

Flint Arrow Head.

Red Hall Hill, Dumfriesshire.

Knife and Fork of Prince Charles Edward. &c.

CDMP. 1854.

D. xxii.



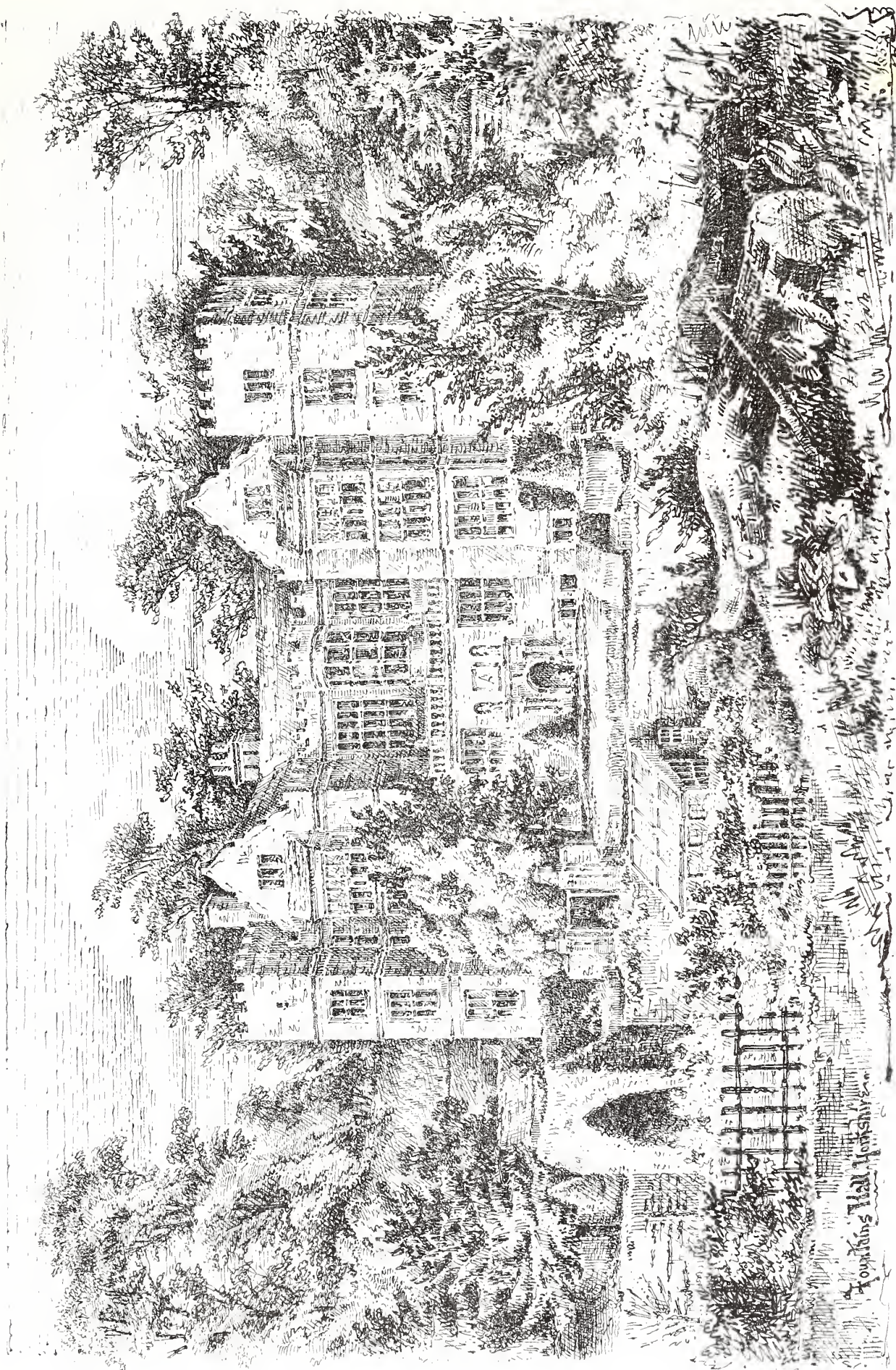


M. Grosley. 1859.

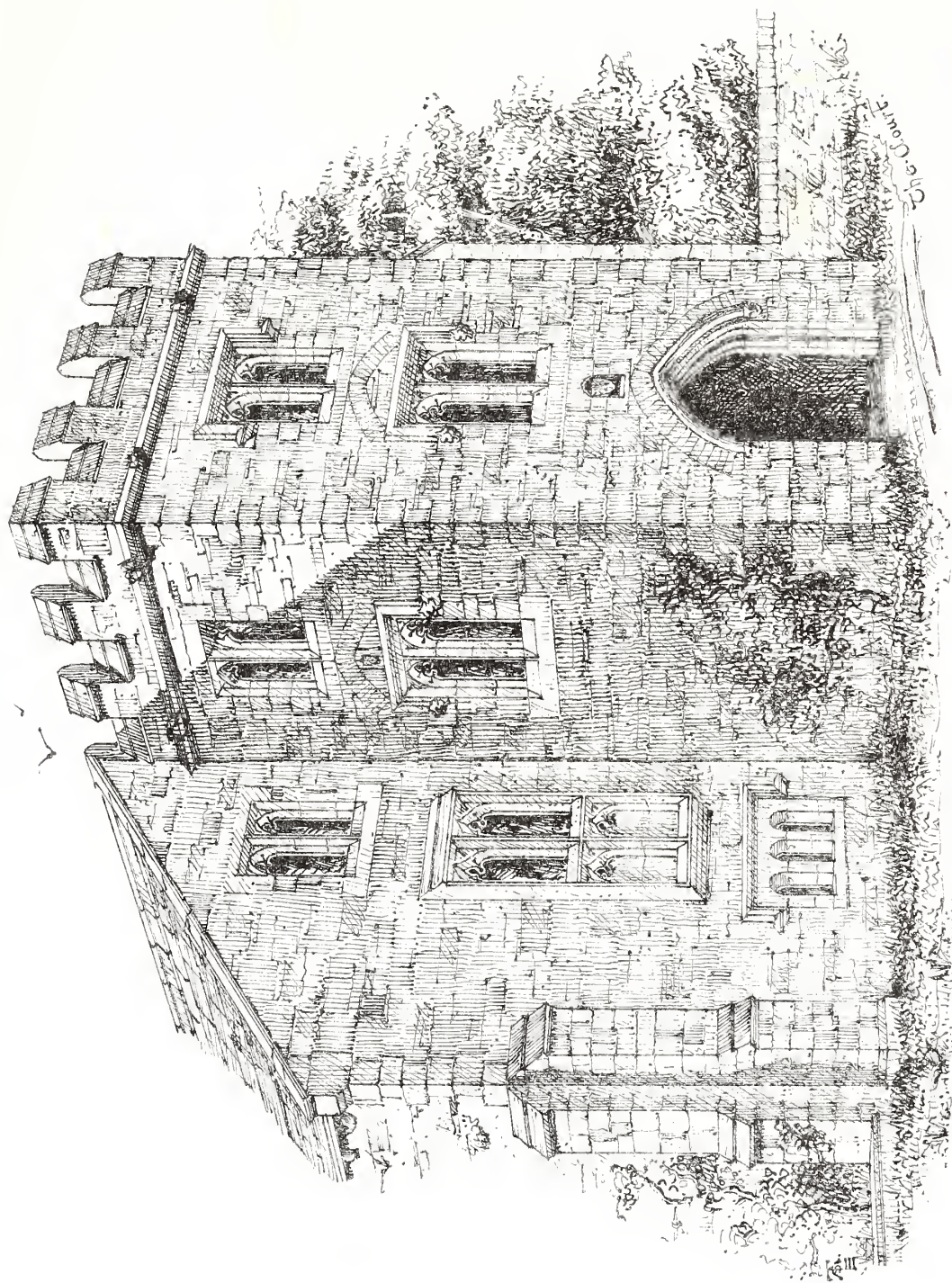
Initial Letter. Circa 1339.

D. XXIV.





Foundling Hall, Yorkshire



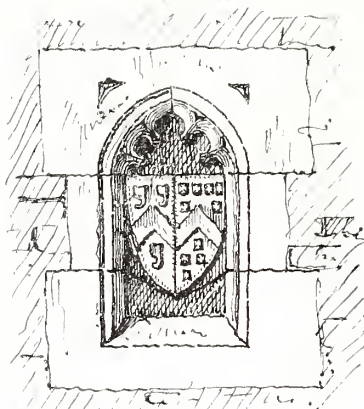
Clapton. - Somersetshire. No 1.

Pl. xxvii.

H. S. Ellis, 1859.



Piscina.



Panel with Arms. — (Court.)



The Church. S.E. view.



West-Window of Tower.

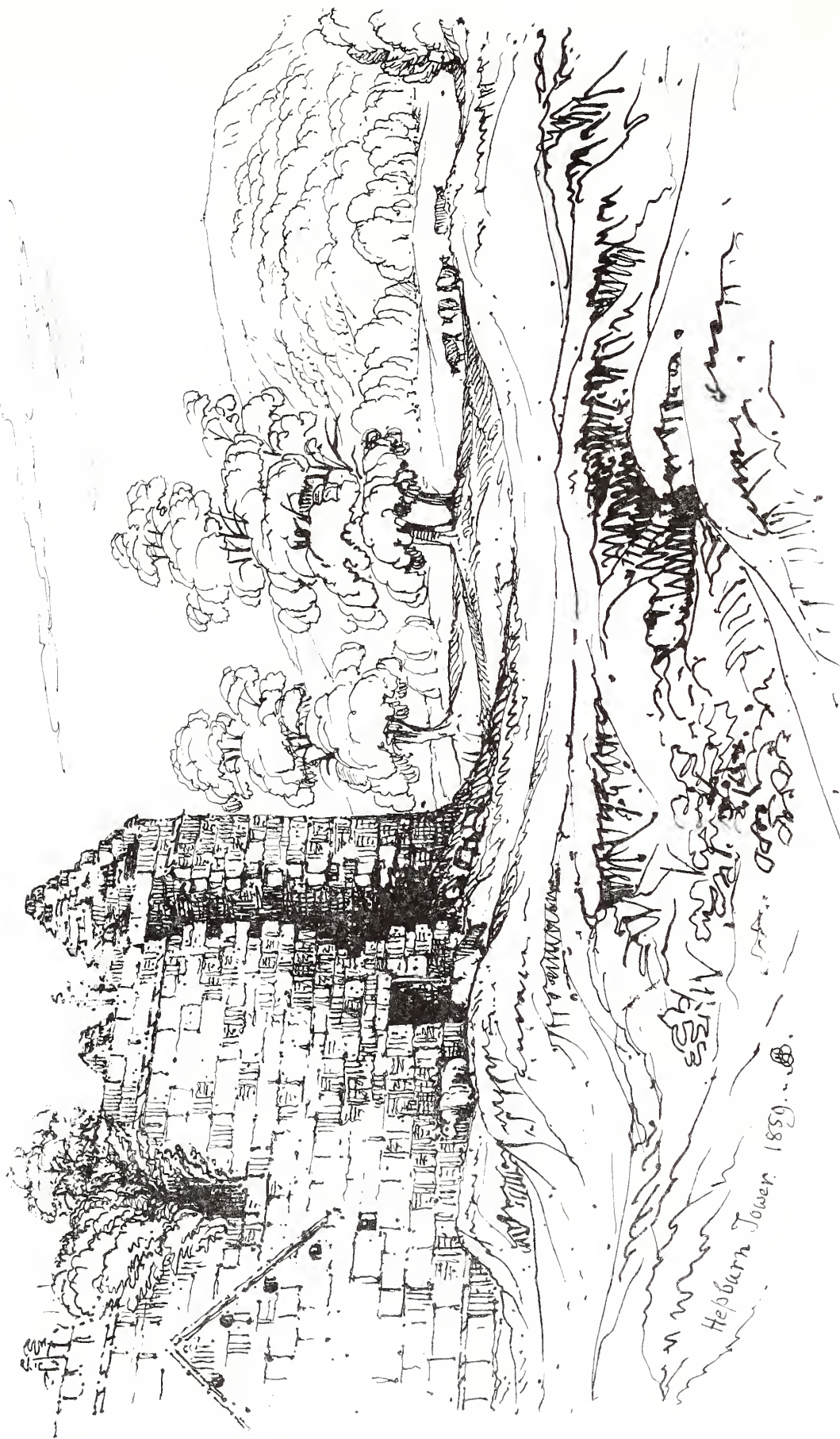


East-Window of "Sacristy."

Clapton - Somersetshire No. II.

A. XXVIII.

J. S. Ellis. 1852.



Hebburn Tower 1881





REMAINS OF THE SACRISTY. NETLEY ABBEY.

D. XXXI.



No. 1.



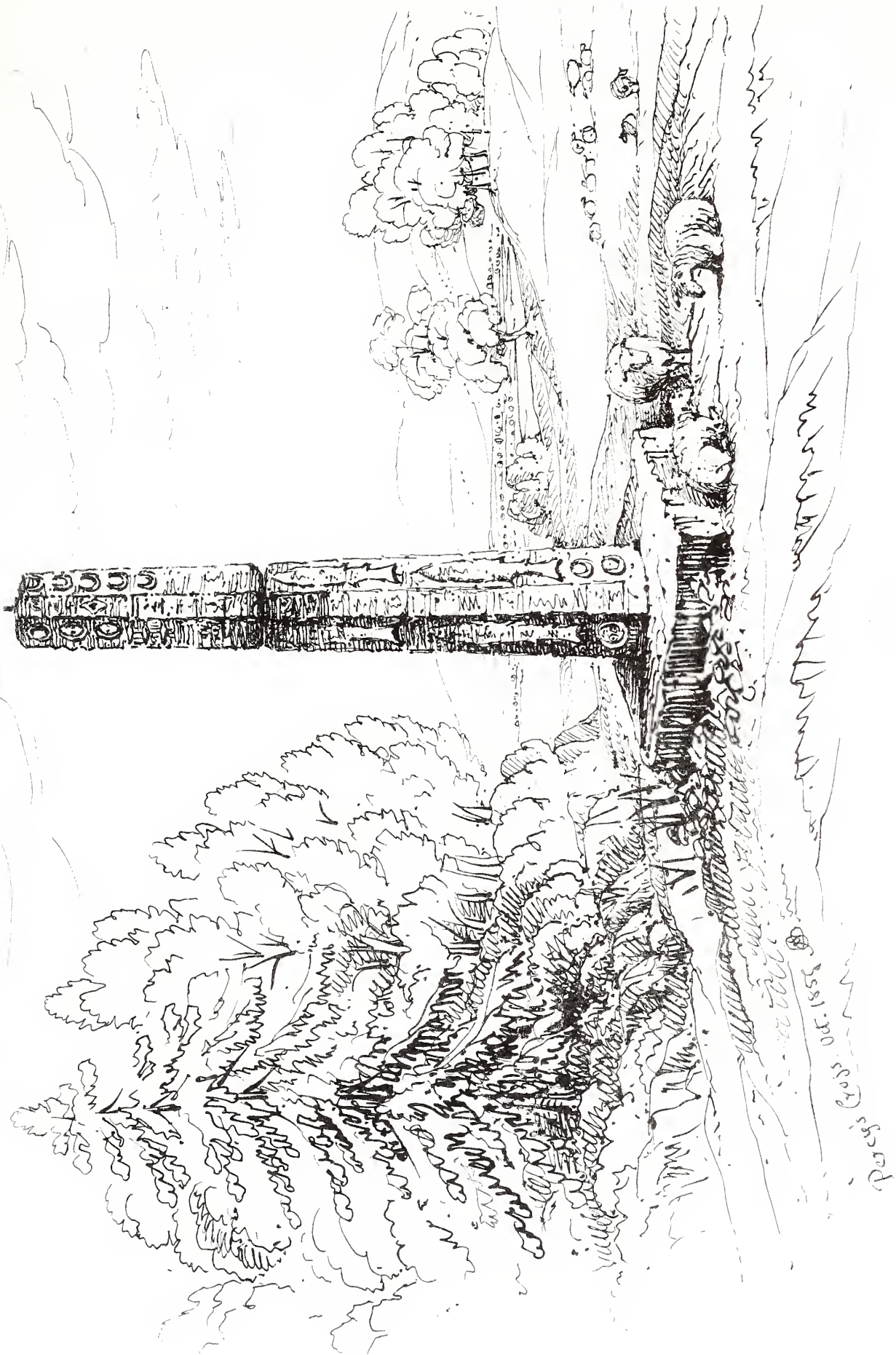
Ad. 1559

Room in the
Farm House
Armingland - Norfolk.



Cathedral of St. Magnus. Kirkwall. Orkney Islands.

by Philip James
1859.

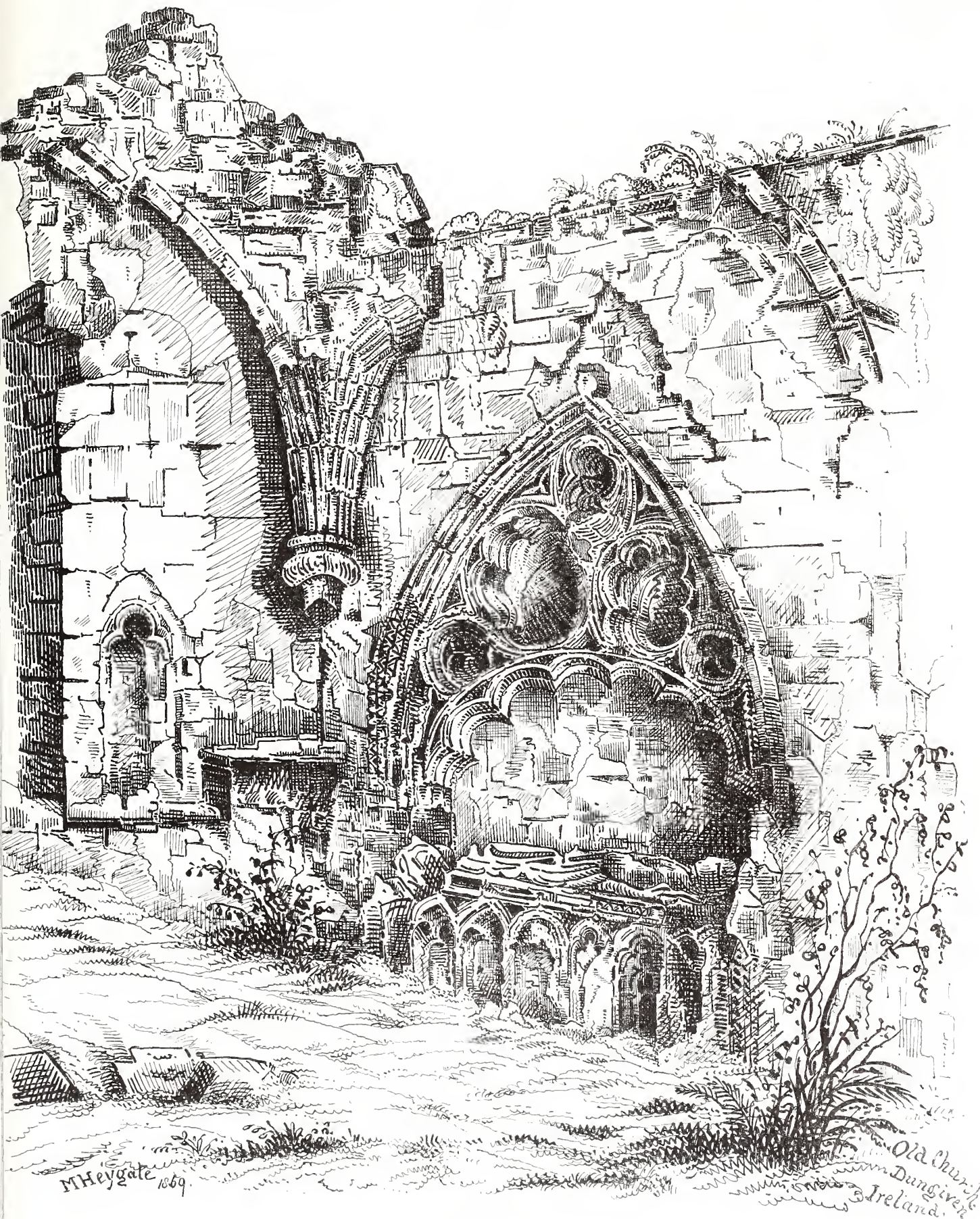


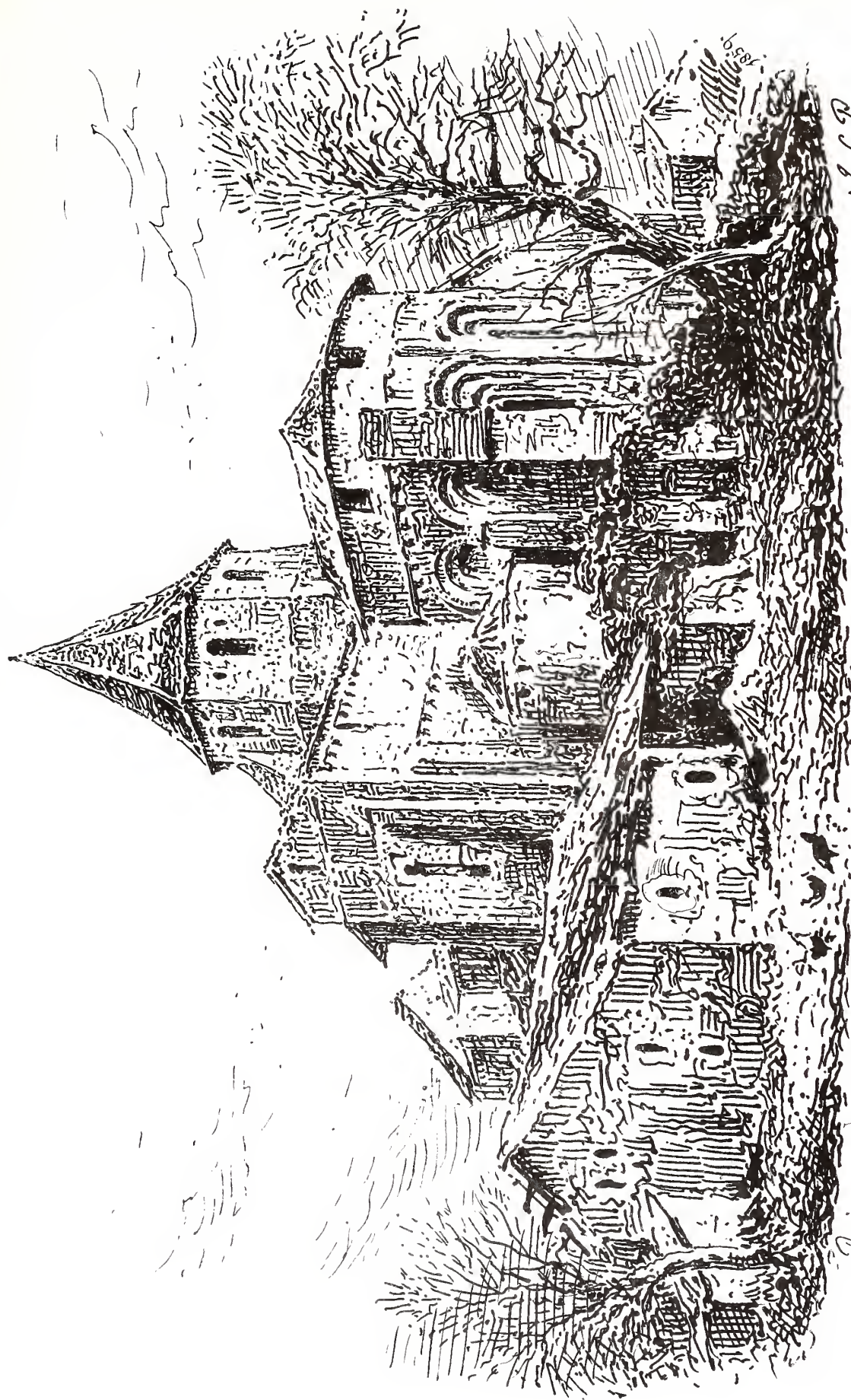
AD. XXXIX.

part of the
road to the
581.100



Blackmore House, Dover
Wm. Cunningham Somerset. Alfred I. Clarke
+ Beal's Litho. Leeds, 1859.

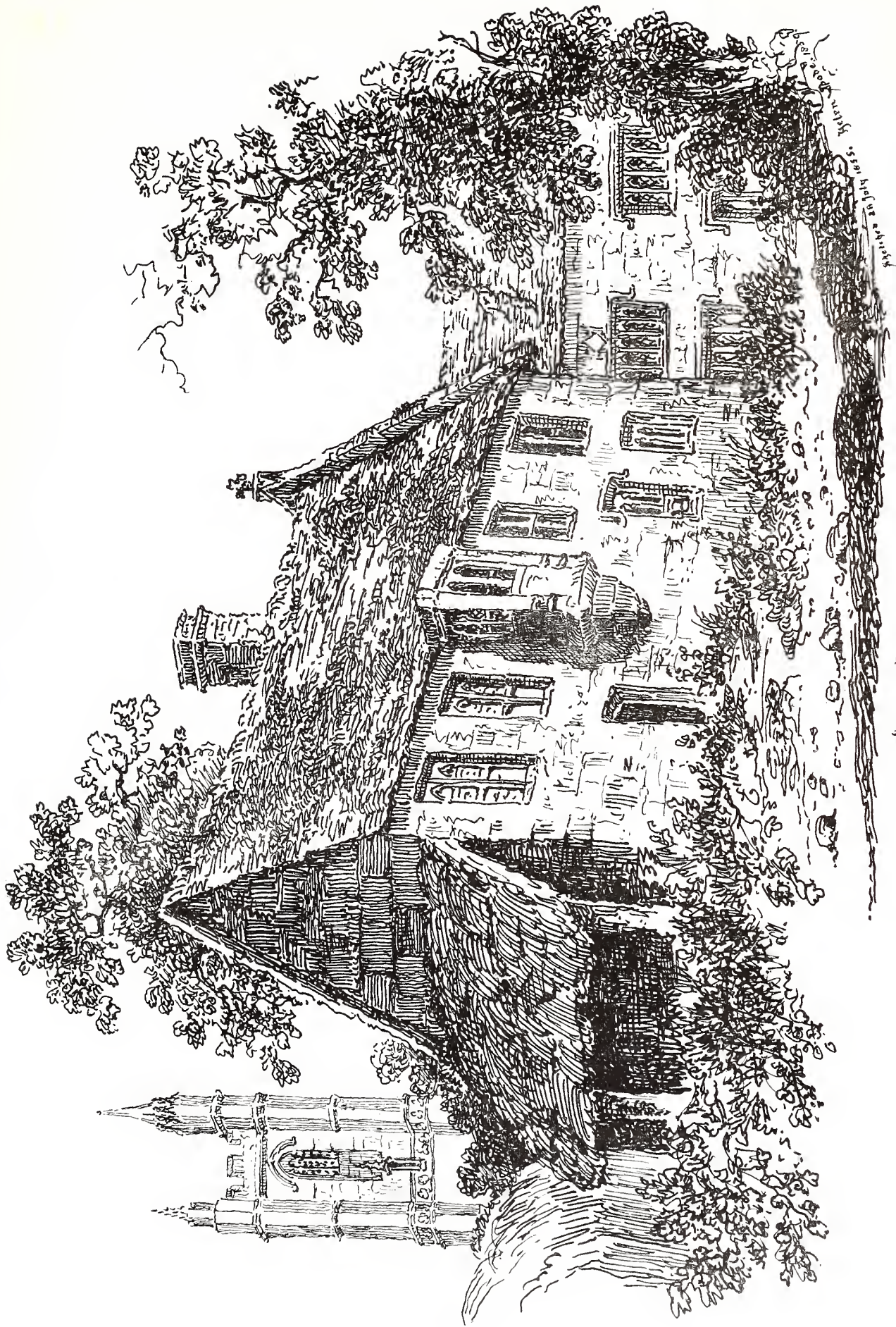




J. L. P.

AD. XXXVII.

Reignac -



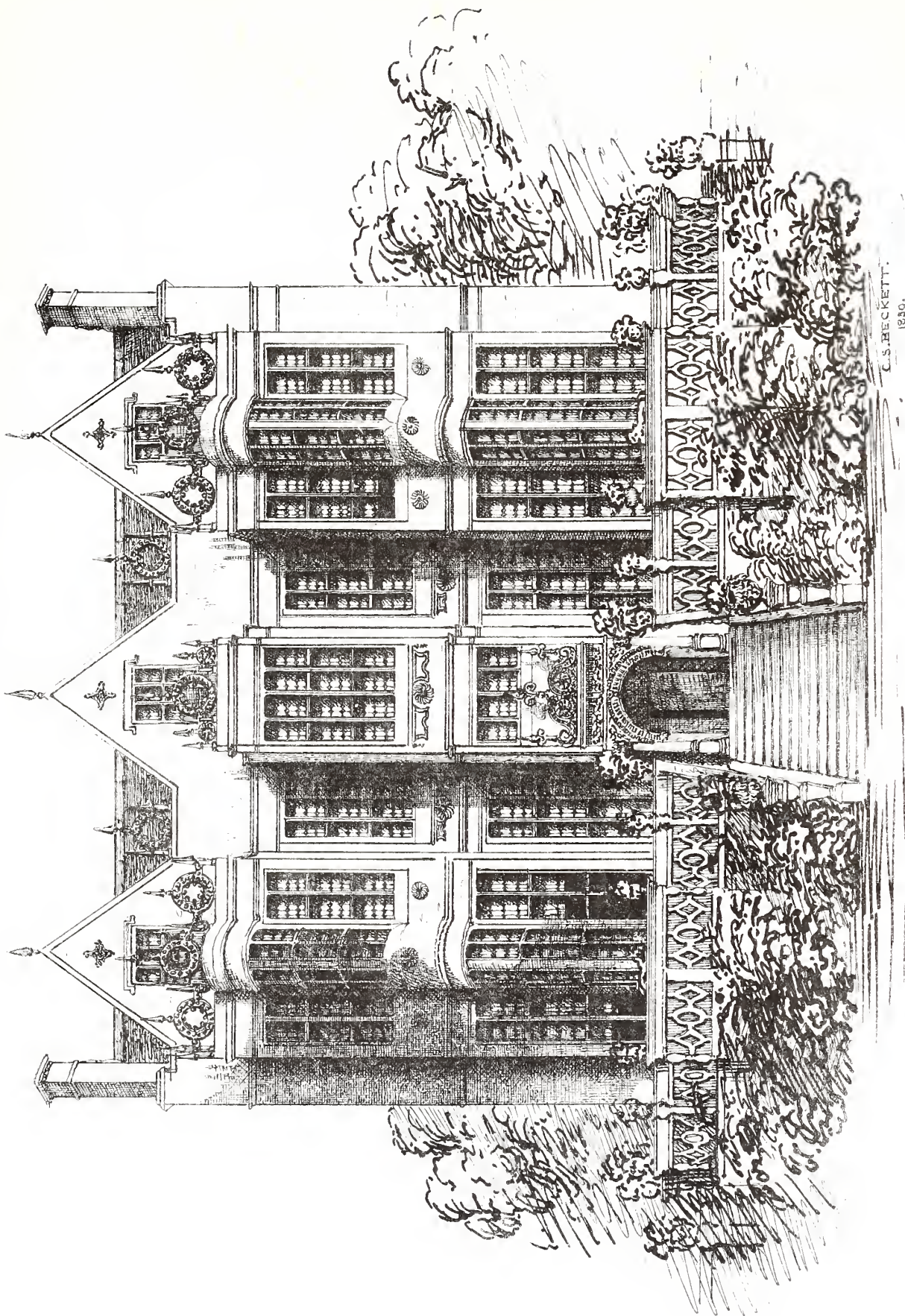
Cerne Abbey. Dorsetshire.

AD. XXXVIII.



Druidical Circle on Penman Mawr North Wales
(Standuno in the distance)

B xxxix.



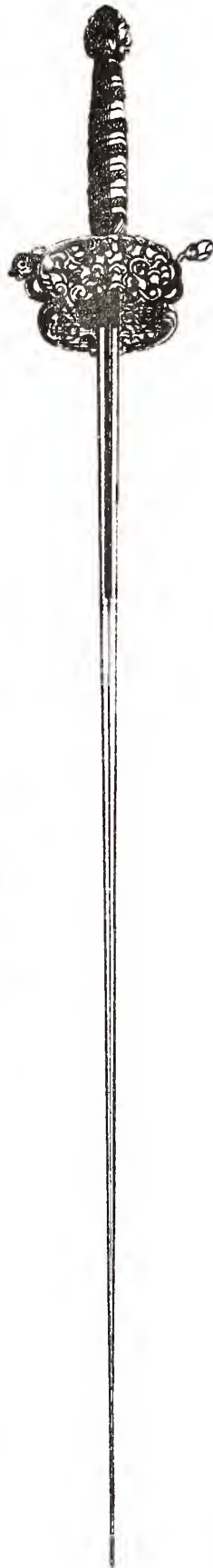
KINGSTON HOUSE.
BRATTON JORDON-AVON.

D. 112

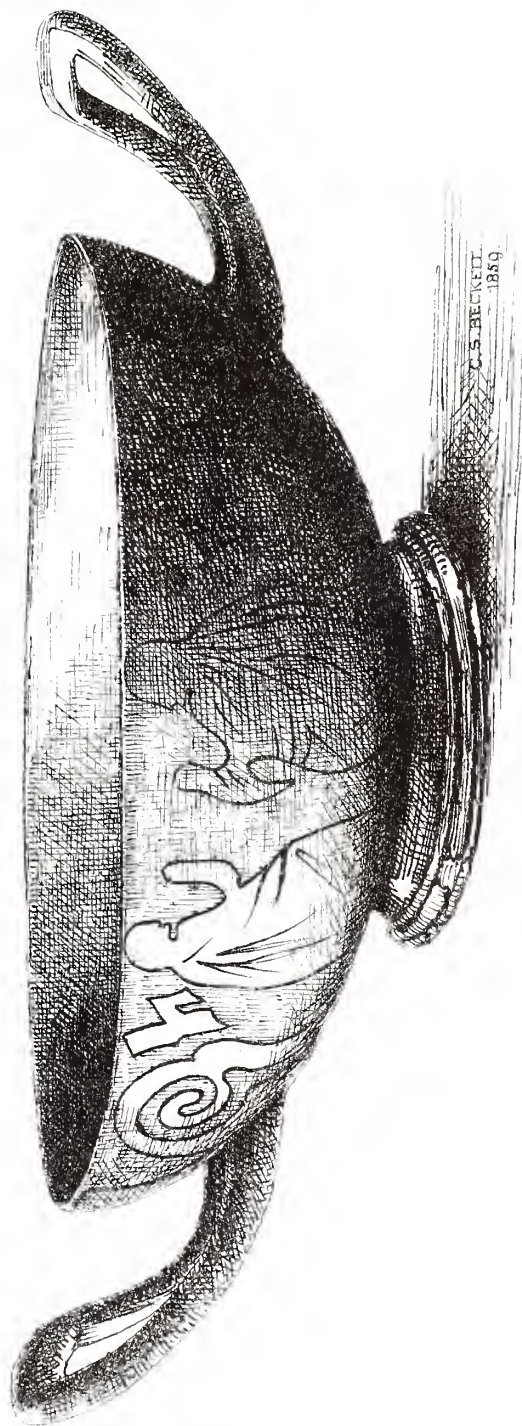


RELICS FOUND IN THE RUINS

AD. XLI.



OF KINCOTON HOUSE, BRADFORD.
C.S. BECKETT. 1889.

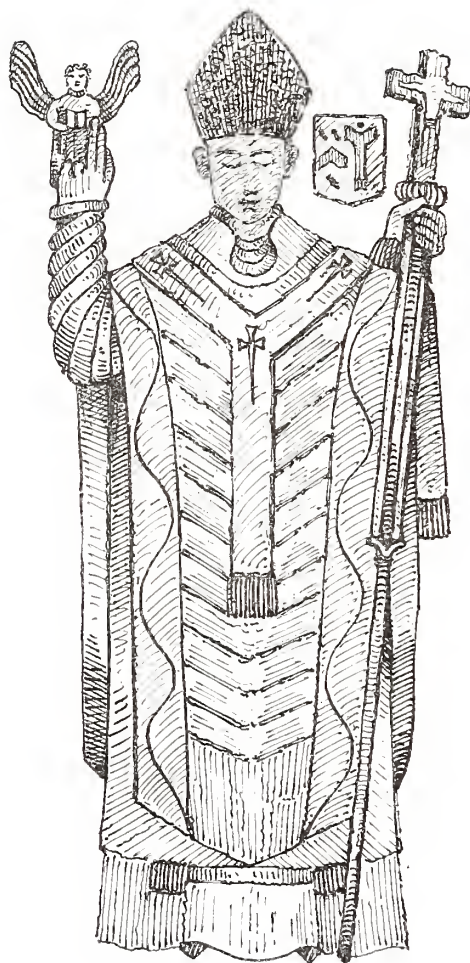


VASE FROM POMPEII.

Æ XLII.



✠. From a Tomb in the Cathedral.
 . Rock of S^t Patrick. Cashel. ✠.
 Ireland.
 - G. W. S. -
 1859.

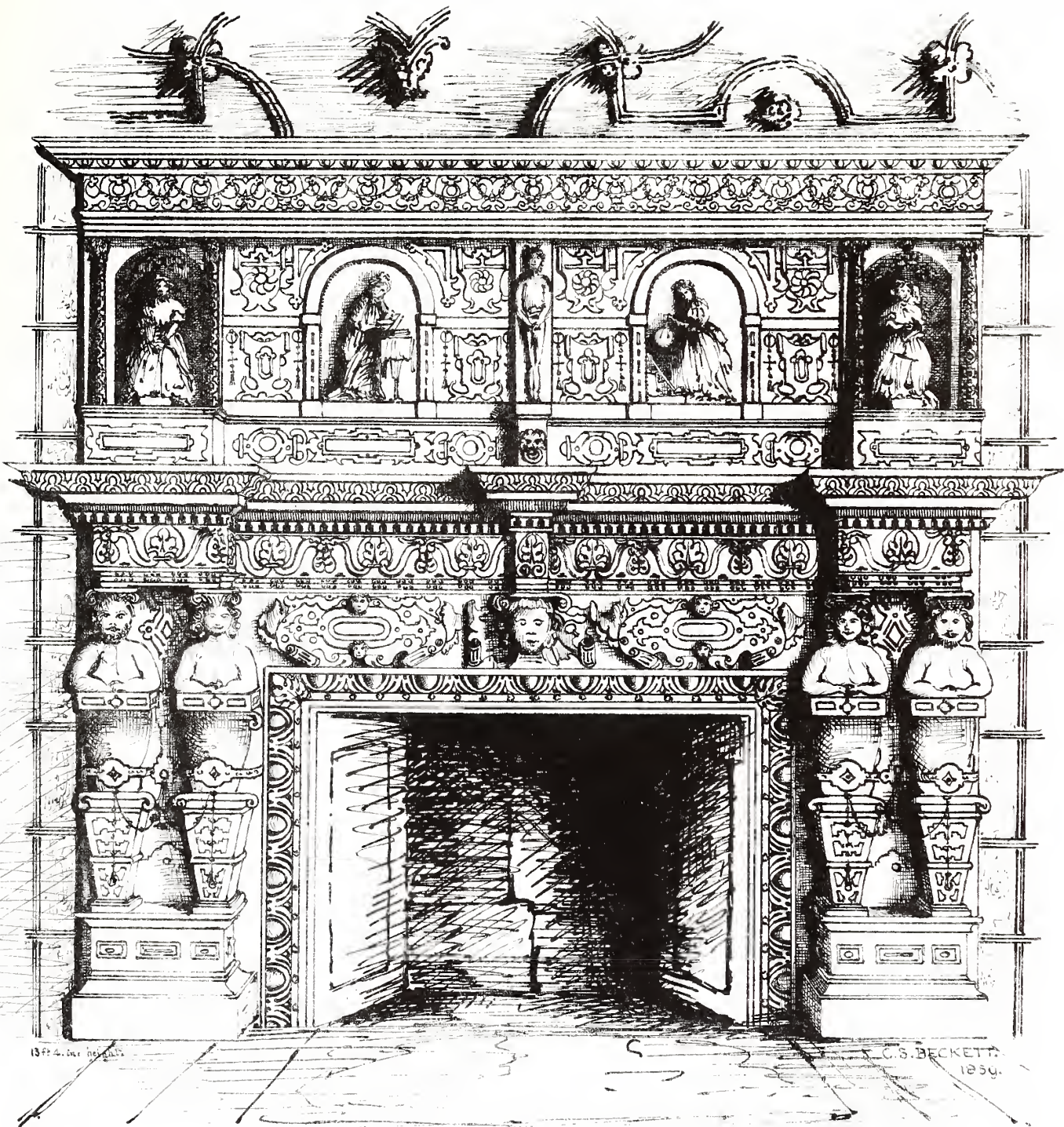


✠. Thegury, Archbishop of Dublin;
 [from his tomb.] S^t Patrick's Cathedral. ✠.
 Dublin.



Silver-gilt Chalice, 1676, S-Helen's Church,
Ashby de la Zouche.

Height $12 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.



FIRE-PLACE SOUTH WRAXALL MANOR HOUSE

WILT.

PL XLV



1859.
Ada P.

Refuge Cross.
Walkington Road.
near Beverley.



1859. Nov.

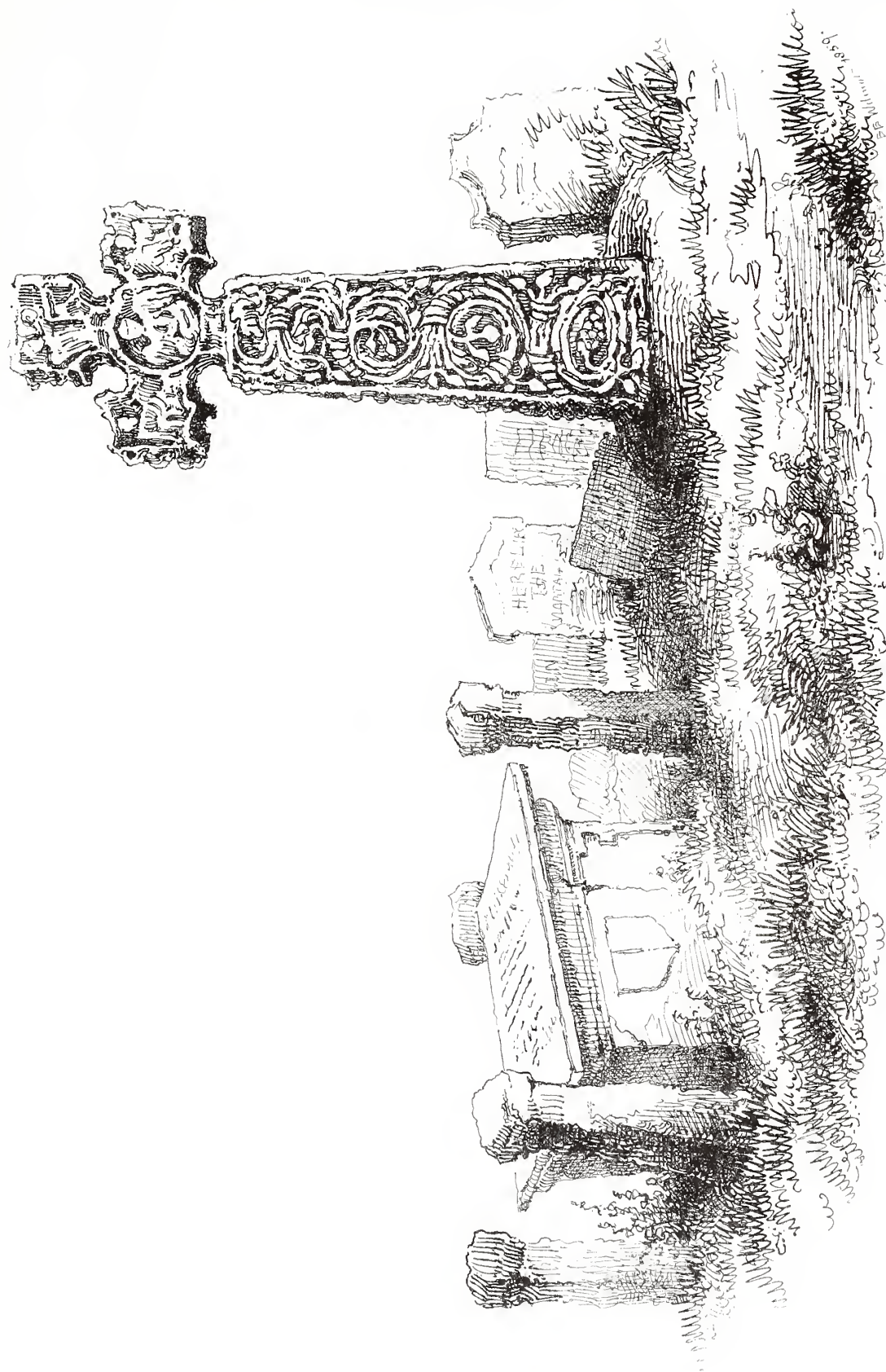
PORCH NORTH OF CRYSTAL PALACE.

PL. XLVII.



Druidical Circle of Arborlow near Bakewell. Derbyshire

Æ. XLVIII.



Tomb of Mrs Thompson and Plinie Cross

Evan Church Yard



New Hampshire
1886

Long May & her Daughters - Cumberland -

A. L.

*:h̅ia:haet:BERNAR
DVS:DE:NOVO:MERAT
TO:

*:h̅ia:haet:PAGANUS:
DE:AD:IRAIS:

$\frac{1}{5}$ h full size.

INSCRIPTIONS · on · the · South · Wall · CHARTER H^Y

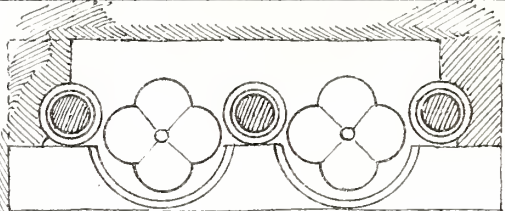
& GLOUCESTER · CATⁿ &

*:h̅ia:haet:ROBERT:
AVRTOUS:

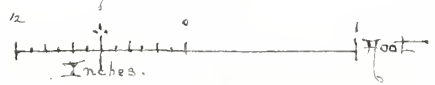
*:h̅ia:haet:ALAN:DE:AD:
DVRAIS:

J. P. St. Aubyn. 1859.

PISCINA
 in the ATRIUM
 N. TRANSEPT
 GLOUCESTER CATH

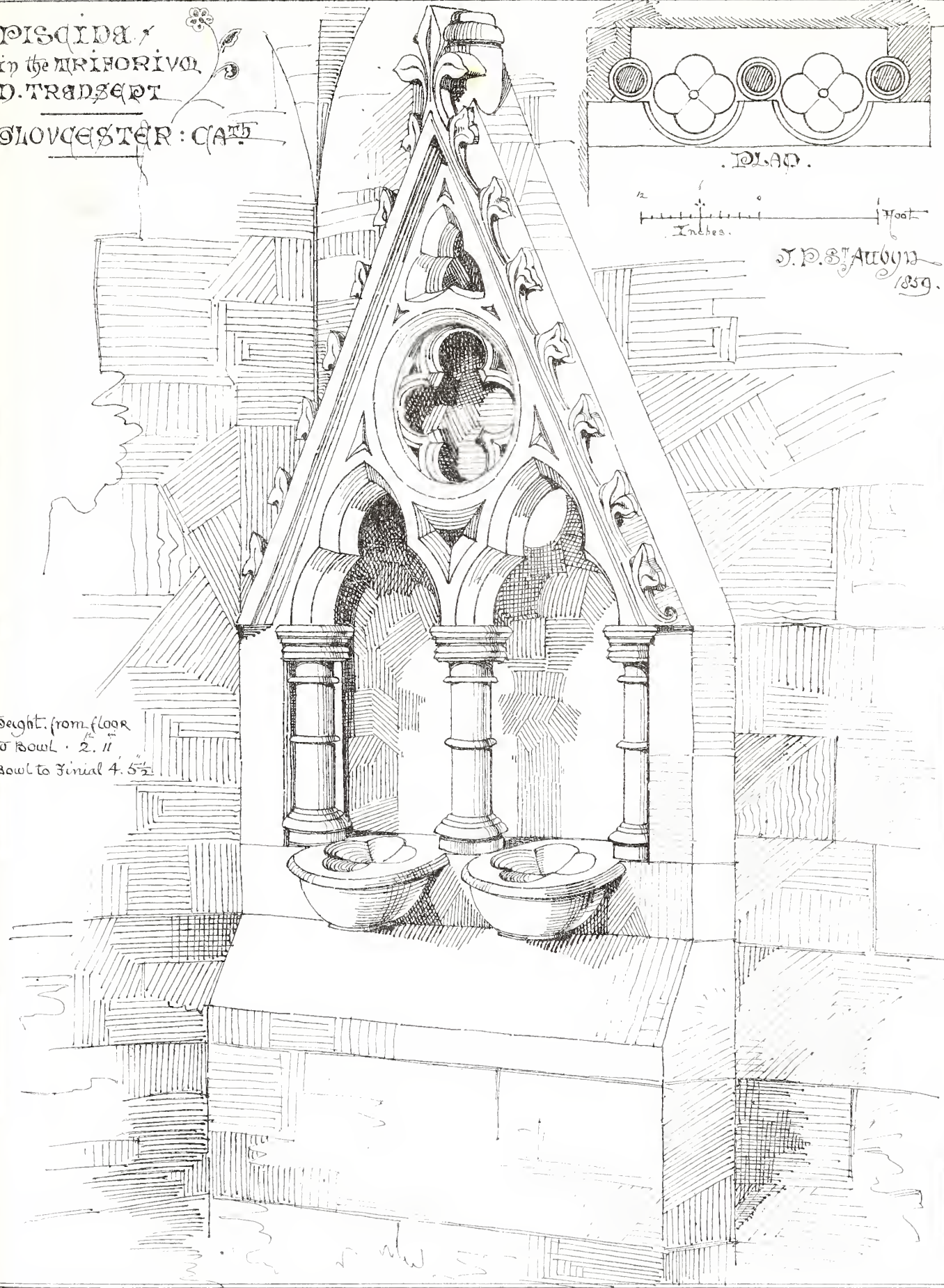


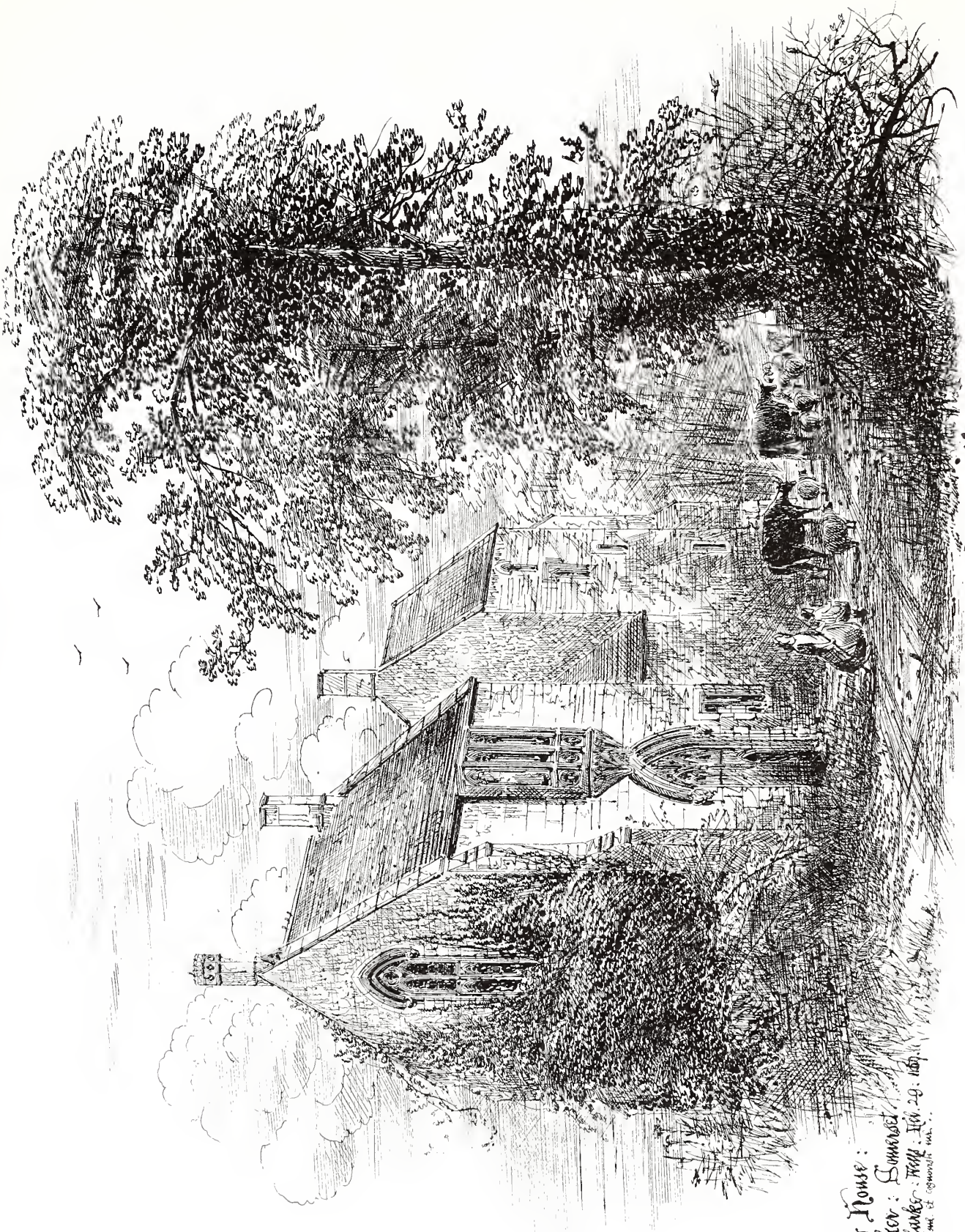
.PLAN.



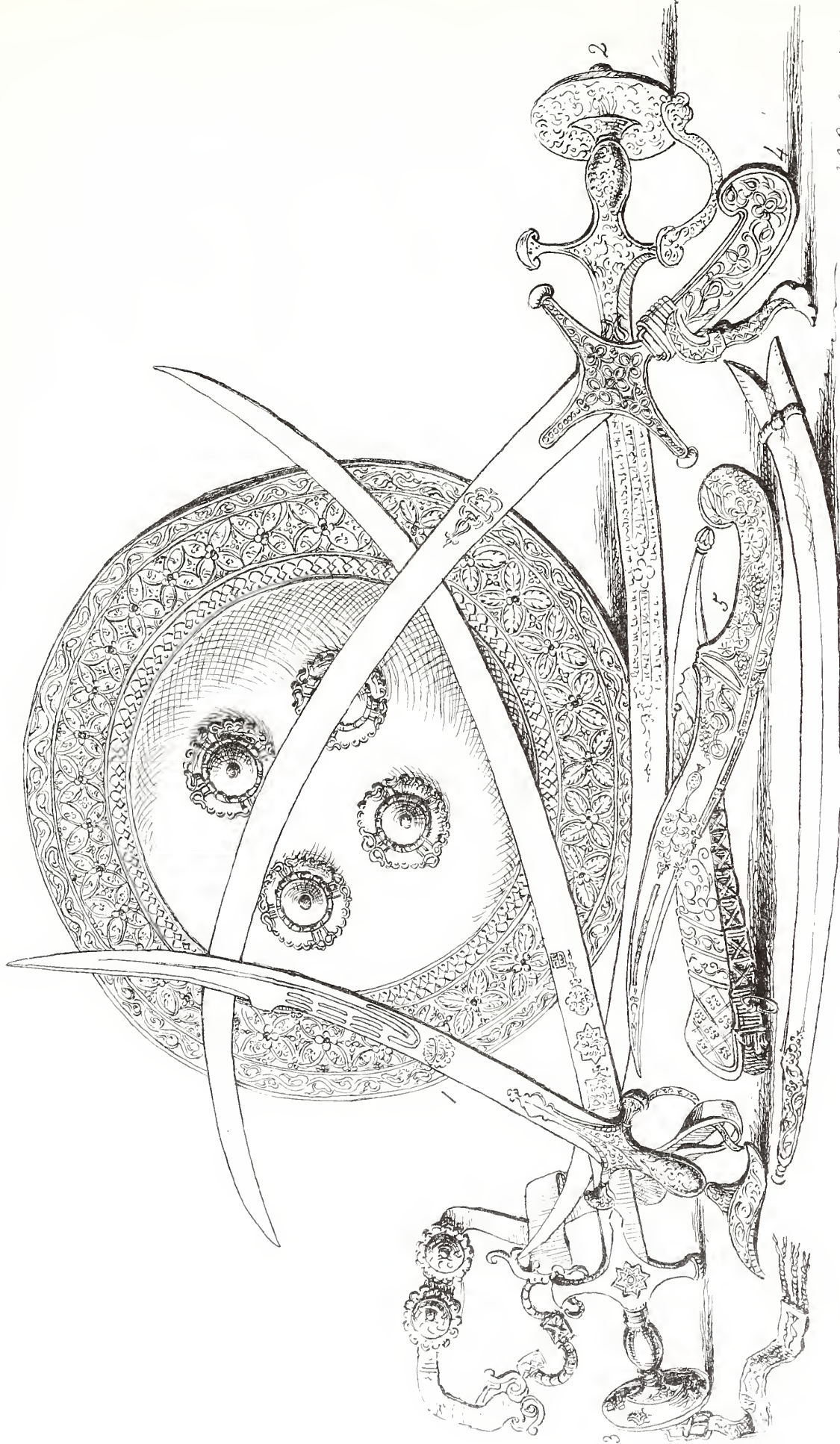
J. P. St Aubyn
 1859.

Height. from floor
 to Bowl . 2. 11
 Bowl to Finial 4. 5 1/2

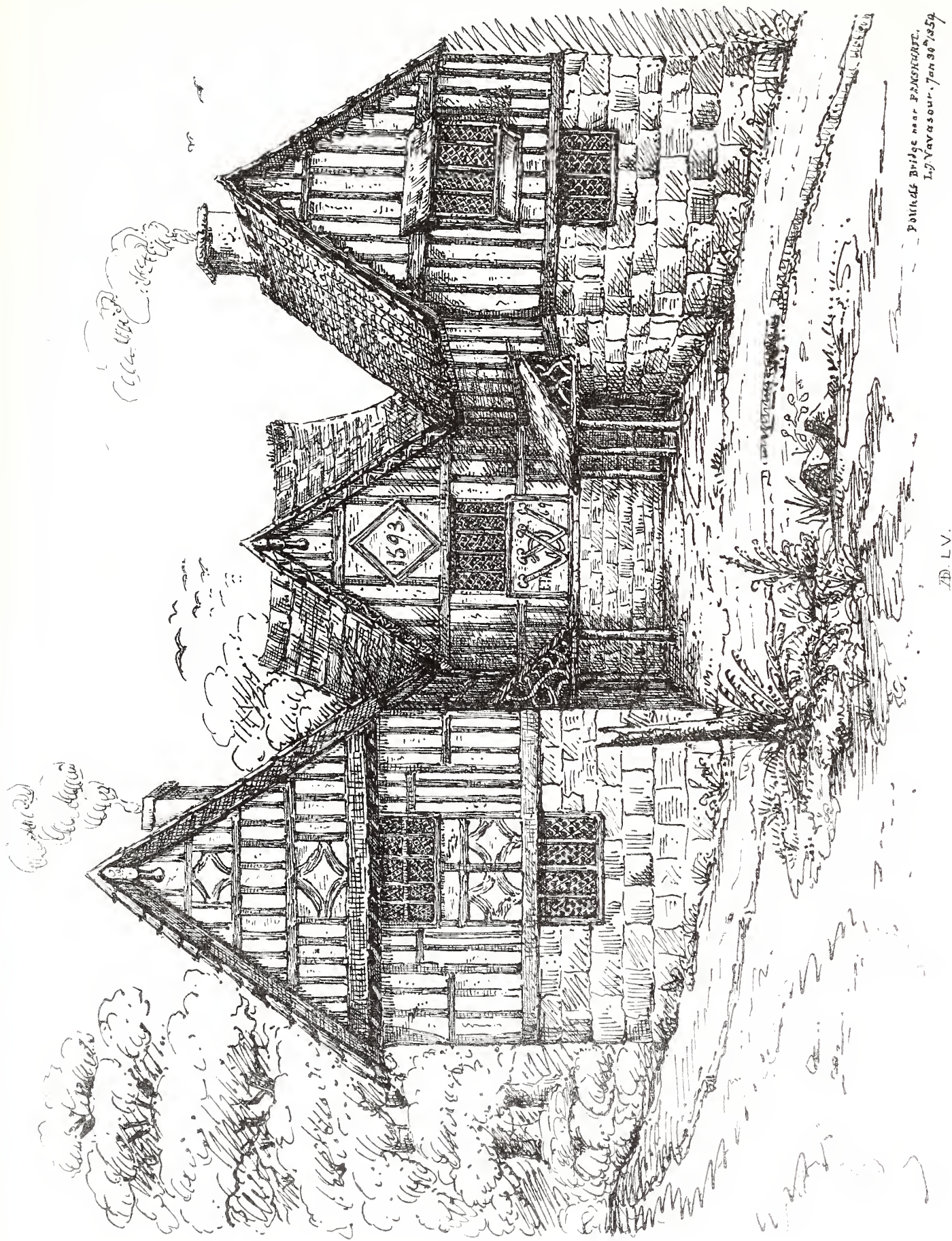




Nash Manor House :
 East Wall : Somerset
 Edw. John, Clarke : 1844 : 29. 1844.
 Domesday : 1086 : 1086.

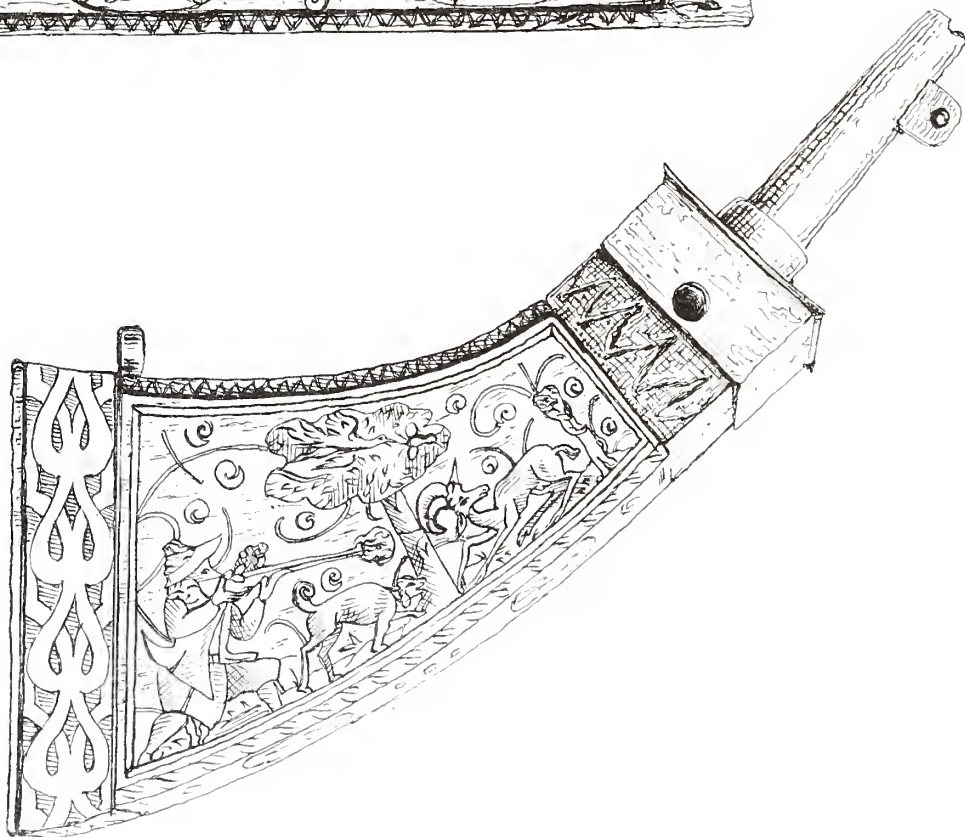
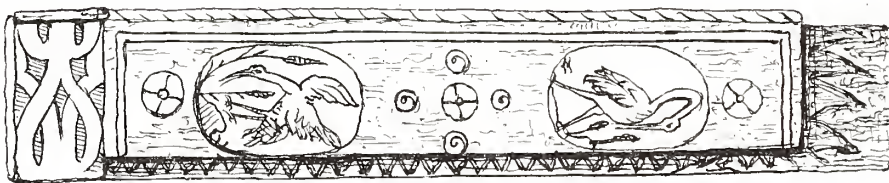
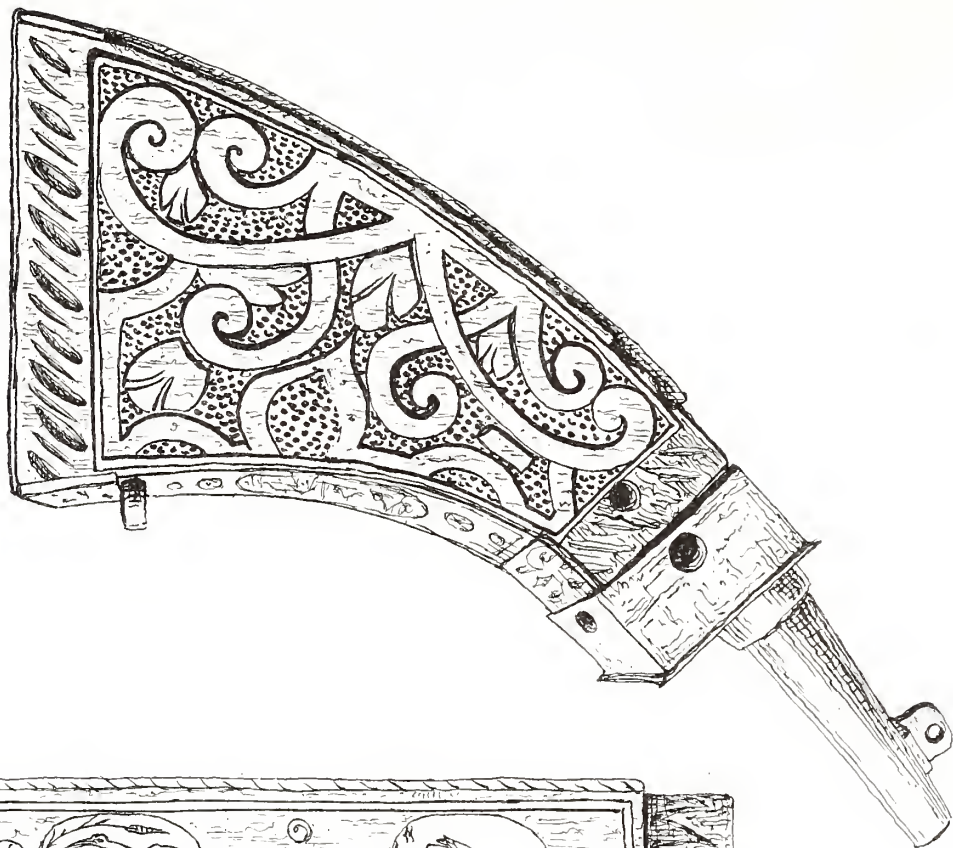


Arms surrendered by the King of Selma to the late Major Hudson, A.D. 1857, Sept. 21.



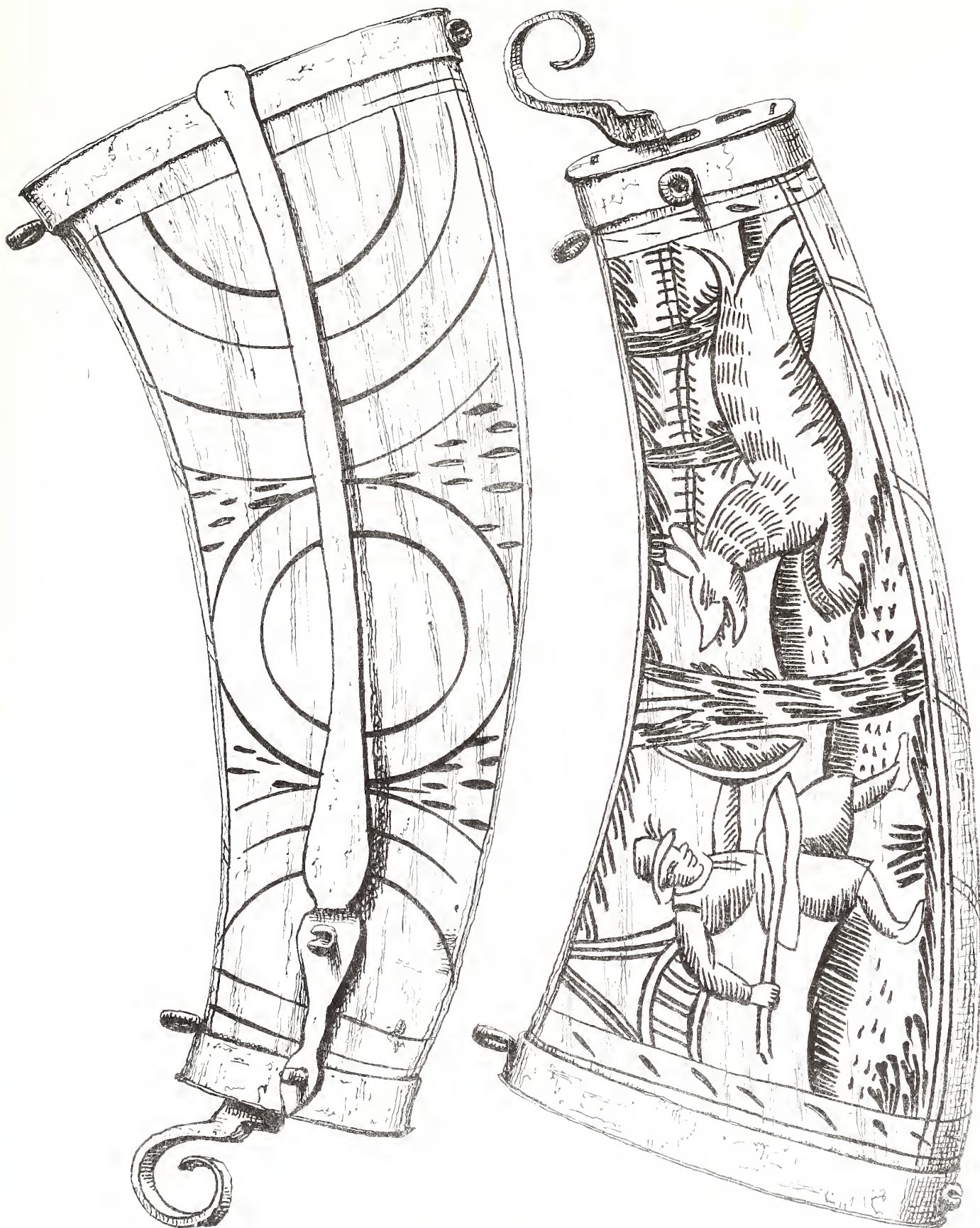
Powells Bridge near FENSHURST.
L.J. Navasour. Jan 30th 1854

L.V.



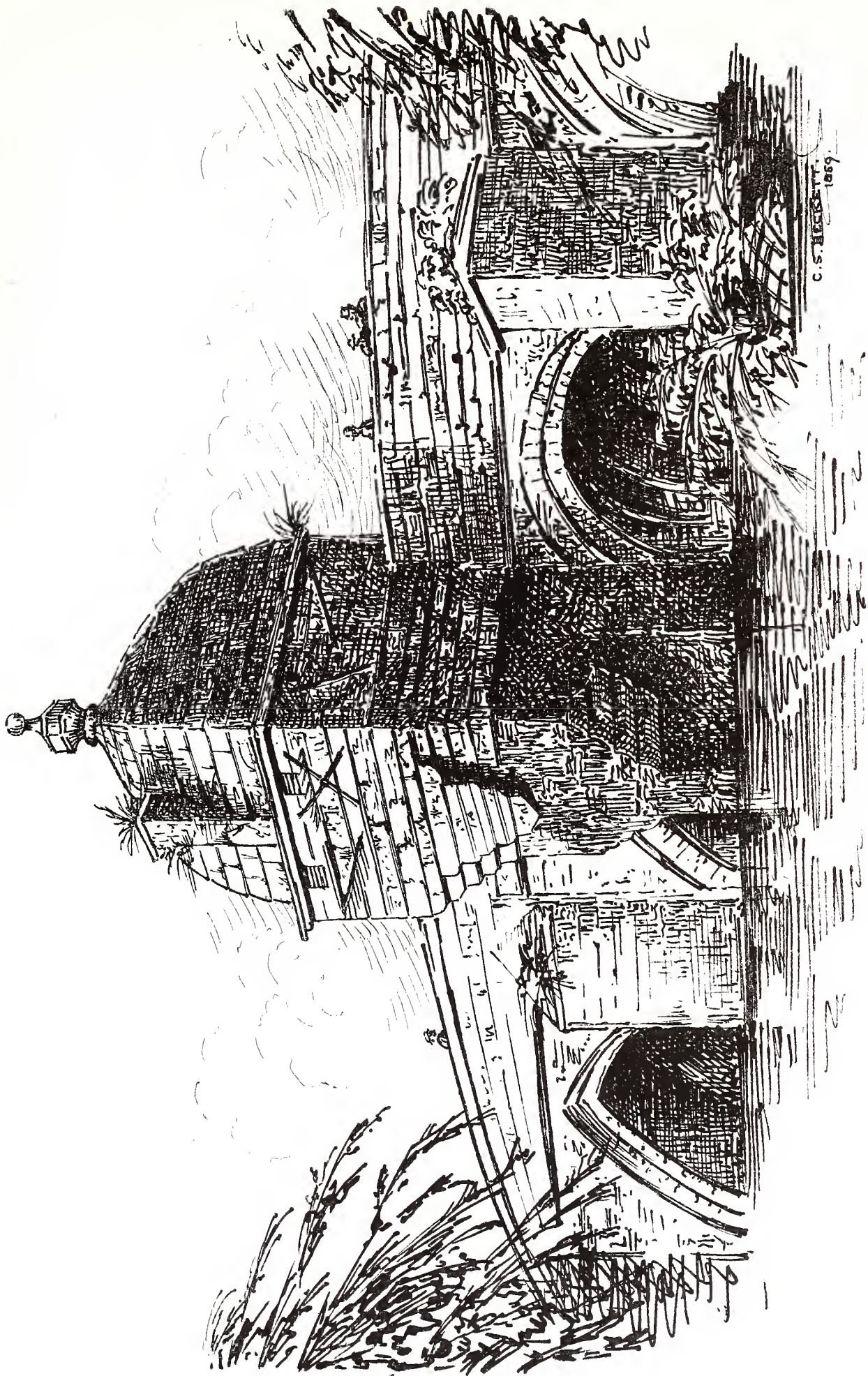
Powder Flask. - c. 1600.

D. LVI.

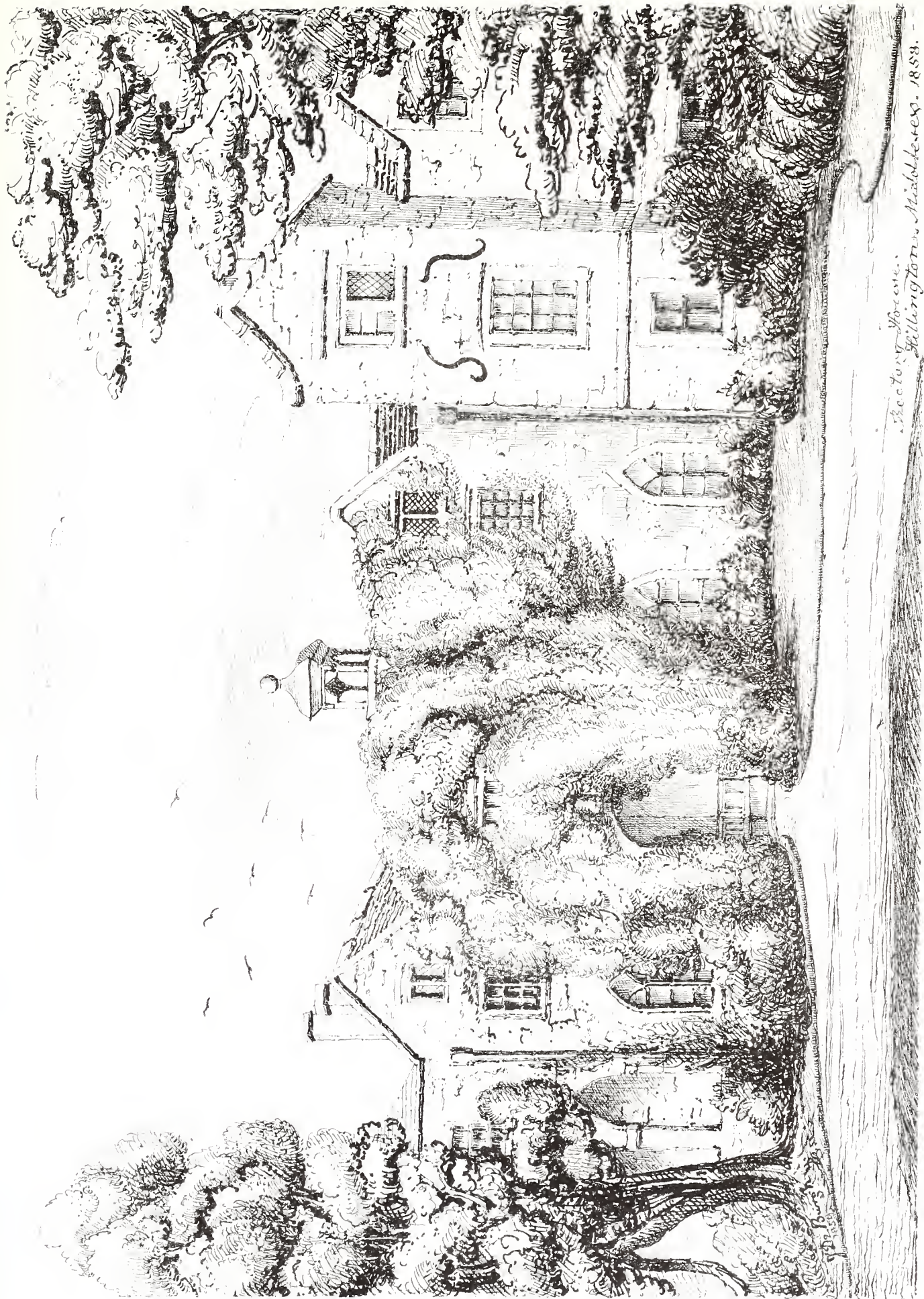


Powder Husk. - c 1600.

D. LVII.



BRIDGE ORATORY.
BRADFORD ON AVON.
AD LVIII.



Rectory House.
Wellington, Middlesex. 1858.



Glass of the 15th Lent: Fairford Church.



Part of Subject. The Descent into Hell: 15th Lent. Rufford Church

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